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AMERICAN 3RD ARMY WITHIN FIRE-RANGE OF METZ FORTRESS

Violent Artillery Duel Takes Place; British Launch New Drive in Holland

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—Violent artillery exchanges opened up around the fortress of Metz today as Lt.-General George Patton's 3rd American army troops advanced to within fire-range of the city from the south and exerted strongest efforts to overpower the German stronghold.

During the past 24 hours in the same sector south of Metz, American attacks were increased in the Thionville area with strong assaults being launched from their bridgehead at Koenigsmachern. Grim street-fighting continued in Thionville itself while concentrated German artillery fire on the river crossings near Uckingen prevented the Americans from scoring any advantages worth mentioning.

Synchronizing with the thrust from the south, the right wing of the American army operating south and southwest of Metz with tanks and air support fought hard to cut off the Metz bridgehead from its rear communications.

Without pause American tanks ran up against the German positions in the sanguinary sector southwest of Metz. Especially along the Pont-a-Monsson-St. Avold highway and the Nied bend, American pressure was particularly strong. After losing 60 tanks and armored scouting cars, the attackers erected a bridgehead two to six kilometers deep across the Nied, but the breakthrough in the direction of St. Avold was frustrat[illegible] thrusts.

After advancing to southeast of Morchingen, the American 4th tank division attempted to encircle the city, but German troops intercepted the attackers and following a bitter tank battle in the wide plain between the Nied and Morchingen, the Americans were forced to abandon several towns.

The big battle in Lorraine growing more violent by day is expected to expand also to the area between Baccarat and the Rhine-Marine canal where the bulk of the 7th American army has been lined up for some time to join the major attack of the American 3rd army by a corresponding thrust northeastward. The German High Command stresses, however, such an offensive will not come as a surprise.

American Advance

Domei

LISBON, November 14.—Near the northern end of the U.S. 3rd Army's 70-mile offensive in northeastern France the American units in the Koenigsmachern area have expanded their bridgehead over the Moselle river and fought their way within half a mile of the German border near the Luxembourg corner, according to frontline reports reaching here.

New Drive Started

Domei

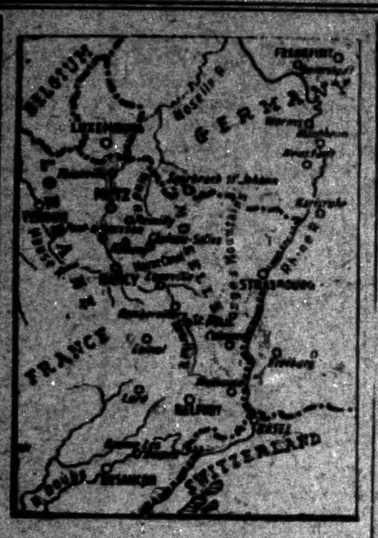
LISBON, November 14.—British troops in southeast Holland struck out in a new attack today from Nederweert, 24 kilometers southeast of Eindhoven, in a push toward the German border, according to frontline reports from eastern Holland.

The British 2nd army attack was reported to be supported by 400 guns and preceded by heavy aerial bombardment preparation.

Izvestia Article Stirs U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—The statement made by the Soviet paper Izvestia to the effect that American troops had been placed in Iran without any formal agreement with the Iranian Government has caused great indignation in the United States, according to a Dagens Nyheter report quoting a U.P. dispatch from New York. It is declared, however, that the American soldiers are there only to protect the overland route for transporting war material to the Soviet Union. In the meanwhile, the New York Times writes that the Soviets are in urgent need of the assistance the United States can give for years to come. Therefore, Premier Josef Stalin ought to be careful to see that the Izvestia's correspondents strictly hold themselves to facts, the journal continued.



ENVOY GAUSS DEPARTS FROM CHUNGKING FOR U.S.

Dispatching of Emissaries Said Angered Ambassador, Who Quits Position

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—Clarence Gauss, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, who has resigned his post apparently in connection with the Stilwell incident, left Chungking today on board a plane for America following a dinner given in his honor by Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Chungking report.

Until a new ambassador is sent to Chungking, George Atchenson will serve as Charge d'Affaires, it was also reported.

In this connection, the New York Times correspondent in Chungking, in his dispatch, attributes Gauss' resignation to the dispatching to Chungking of President Roosevelt's personal envoys which, he said, has had adverse effects on Gauss' prestige and position.

The correspondent stated as follows:

"Gauss first went to China in 1907 and remained there for 30 years mainly for the U.S. State Department's business. He has [illegible] office from vice-consulship to ambassadorship, the declining period of anarchy and revolution. The ambassadorship which climaxed his career did not quite please Gauss. The three years of mud, heat and fog of Chungking have had adverse effect on his health.

"Of late, America's diplomatic affairs have been disposed of mostly by President Roosevelt's special envoys who travelled between America and China by air. Now, Gauss has found his position,—a position of a career diplomat—growing more complicated. There seemed to be no end to the list of President Roosevelt's emissaries—Lauchlin Currie, Owen Lattimore, the late Wendell Willkie, Henry Wallace, Donald Nelson and Major-General Patrick Hurley. American policy changed kaleidoscopically in amazing confusion. Gauss had prepared his resignation as early as in October—far before the crisis which brought about Stilwell's resignation. There is no connection between Stilwell's resignation and Gauss'; the envoy acted on his own independent will. Although it has been claimed that his resignation had something to do with the Stilwell controversy, Gauss left Chungking without revealing any details."

Gauss' Successor Unnamed

Domei

LISBON, November 14.—Nothing has been heard yet as to President Roosevelt's probable choice for the new Ambassador to Chungking following the departure of U.S. Ambassador to Chungking who has resigned his post, and General Joseph W. Stilwell, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army in China, Burma and India, less than a month apart with the former departing today but some observers believe that the post may be left vacant for a while at least until the present stage of Chungking-American relations take a 'definite turn," the Chungking correspondent of the Chicago News reported today.

The correspondent declared in his text that the departure today of Gauss within a month after the recall of Stilwell betokens a close of a phase in Chungking-American relations but it does not signify any change in the basic American policy toward Chungking.

The two departures are not connected, he emphasized, adding that there is no evidence that Gauss resigned out of sympathy for Stilwell or his difficulties.

The Chicago News reports pointed out that field negotiations in Chungking are now left open to Roosevelt's two personal emissaries, Major-General Patrick Hurley, and Donald Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board.

SOVIETS SHIFT PRESSURE IN HUNGARIAN SECTOR

Red Army Tank Thrusts Toward Budapest Stopped by Germans Near Jasz Bereny

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—Tank spearheads of the Red Army thrust aiming due west toward Budapest were intercepted yesterday near Jasz Bereny situated about 80 kilometers east of the Hungarian capital on the Szolnok-Hatvan railway, while main Soviet pressure was again shifted northward to the Fuzes Abony-Emod railway and pressing toward Miskolcz.

East of Budapest Soviet tanks and infantry forces were dispatched to break through the German lines, but broke down in the face of strong German defense fire, and subsequently the Soviets merely maintained contact with the German-Hungarian forces to prevent them from extending their wings.

Main Soviet pressure, meanwhile, was exerted by the extreme right wing in the area north of Mezo Kovesd. A breach made by Soviet tanks near Emod was promptly ironed out by a counter-attack which destroyed two tanks, seven guns and 10 machine-guns. Strong Soviet attacks were also frustrated northeast of Mezo Kovesd by German alpine troops.

Meanwhile, to the south of Budapest on the Danube, the German bridgehead of Duna-Foldvar was evacuated. Strong attacks by three Soviet divisions were warded off prior to the evacuation, and crossing of the river to the western bank was carried out unhindered.

Other Soviet attacks were also reported from the area on both sides of the Szeged-Szolnok railway. The attackers achieved some successes and managed to penetrate into two localities.

In the rest of the Eastern Front sectors up to Courland, fighting activity was limited to mere skirmishes between patrols, probing enemy positions with occasional operations to improve their positions. [illegible] troops yesterday launched major attacks in the Autz area which were repulsed. This increasing activity against the protrusion of the German frontline in the Autz area, however, cannot be regarded as a prelude to a major offensive as yet. Rather the Soviets are trying to push back the German front protruding farthest to the south in the Courland bridgehead.

Bad weather prevailing throughout the Eastern Front prevented any large-scale air activity on both sides, but German battleplanes making use of a slight improvement carried out raids on Soviet tank and supply targets in Hungarian territory. In a shunting station at Kerskemet a fully-laden transport train was blown up and fires and explosions were caused in the entire station area. Supported by Hungarian fighters, the German air force brought down 19 Soviet planes during the last 24 hours.

DISCUSS BRITISH PROPOSAL

Britain Wants $2 Billion Worth of Non-Military Aid Goods

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—The United States Government is at present discussing with the British delegation headed by John Maynard Keynes an additional agreement to the renewed Lend-Lease Agreement which, if accepted, will make it possible for Britain to get deliveries of non-military goods to the value of $2,500,000,000 for resale aiming and favoring British export, the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet stated recently in his report.

According to The New York Times, Prime Minister Churchill came to the last meeting in Quebec with such a proposal. The original British claim for deliveries to the amount of $6,500,000,000 of which $3,500,000,000 should be non-military goods to be used for resale by the British, must first be granted by Congress.

Many British delegates in Quebec believed that the agreement had already been accepted when President Roosevelt gave his personal support to it. However, The New York Times stated that though Roosevelt is for the proposal in principle, he has not yet agreed on any details since the real decision must be made by Congress. It was further revealed that nothing so far has been agreed upon except that the British have reduced their claim from $3,500,000,000 to $2,500,000,000.

The British reasons for making such a proposal, as pointed out at the Quebec Conference, were the weakened condition of their finances, the difficult possibilities of credit, the destruction caused by the German air raids, as well as other setbacks which the United States has not suffered. Roosevelt, it is said, has declared that he will take all these things into consideration in connection with the re-starting of export in the postwar period.

Two Army Air Heroes Are Cited For Valor in Attacking Raiders

Citations Granted by Lieutenant-Generals Shimomura, Tominaga to Morimoto Who Hit 7 Big Bombers And to Morita Who Downed 1 B-24

The two citations which had been previously granted by Lieutenant-General Sadamu Shimomura, Commander of the Western Army, and by Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Commander of the Imperial Army Air Forces in the Philippine area, respectively to Sergeant-Major Tatsuo Morimoto who blasted seven enemy planes in an aerial engagement with a unit of the American 20th Bomber Command over North Kyushu on August 20 this year, and to Sergeant Seiryo Morita who shot down one B-24 bomber on November 5 over Manapla, on Negros Island in the Philippines, have been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced on Wednesday by the War Ministry.

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"To Sergeant-Major Tatsuo Morimoto, who rendered great services in counter-attacking the B-29 bombers that came attacking North Kyushu on August 20, 1944, and to Sergeant Seiryo Morita, who shot down one B-24 bomber in the sky above Manapla in the Philippines on November 5 this year despite the fact that he was seriously wounded, citations had been previously granted by their respective Commanders. This fact has been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Sergeant-Major Tatsuo Morimoto

Participating in an intercepting operation in the sky over the Soban sector on August 20 this year when the bomber unit of the American 20th Bomber Command came from the China Continent to attack North Kyushu, the above as a pilot of a fighter plane shot down three super-heavy bombers besides inflicting damage upon four others in 10 consecutive attacks made between 5:10 p.m. and 5:35 p.m. The fighting spirit and excellent tactics manifested by the Sergeant-Major fully demonstrates the essence of the Fighter Plane Units of the Imperial Forces. His exploits are outstanding. Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

October 8, 1944.
Sadamu Shimomura,
Commander of the Western Army

CITATION

Sergeant Seiryo Morita

The above shot down one plane of the B-24 type in an aerial duel over Manapla on November 5. Despite the fact that his right shoulder had been rendered useless by an enemy bullet, he performed his difficult task with burning fighting spirit and then landed his plane in perfect condition. Furthermore, he made his report in a calm and splendid manner. I deeply appreciate the Sergeant's bravery and hereby grant a citation.

November 7, 1944.
Kyoji Tominaga,
Commander of the Army
Air Forces in the Philippine Area.

EDEN SPEAKS ON PARIS TRIP

Says Britain's Friendship With France Stronger Than Before

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—Expressing confidence in Britain's future relations with France, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, after his return from Paris, declared that the removal of German rule had placed Britain's friendship with the Republic on a surer foundation than ever before, in an address given before the House of Commons concerning his talks with General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, according to a London dispatch.

Eden, who arrived back in England before Prime Minister Winston Churchill, gave the House of Commons a brief account of his visit. He had no details to give about the talks that went on but said that they included a view of the situation created by the participation of France in the European Advisory Commission. Eden added, "It was indeed appropriate that we, with the United States and the Soviet Union, were able to invite France to take her place with us at the very time of our visit.

Going on to describe what he called the crowded hours of his visit, the Foreign Secretary said, "It is sure that our friendship with France is now on a stronger foundation than ever existed before in the history of our two countries. Paying tribute to De Gaulle, Eden declared, "He is today unquestionably the man who inspires and personifies the unity of the French people. He has gathered around him a band of young and vigorous colleagues who have proved their worth in the ordeal through which France has passed."

Eden reminded the House, however, that there were still more than 2,500,000 Frenchmen in Germany either as prisoners or forced laborers. He emphasized that there was hardly a family in France which had not a husband or son still in German hands.

Churchill Reaches London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill with his retinue arrived by air in London today after conferring with General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied European Invasion Forces, at his headquarters, according to a London dispatch.

It was also reported that President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government, will visit London but a specific date was not mentioned.

FIVE B-29 PLANTS CLOSED

32,000 Employes Idle Due to Strike Of 1,900 Workers

Domei

LISBON, November 14.—All five factories of the Wright Aircraft Corporation, making engines for the super fortresses in Paterson, New Jersey, were idle today as 32,000 workers were sent home because the strike of 1,900 supervisory workers made work impossible, according to a New York dispatch. The supervisory workers' demands included recognition of their union as a bargaining agent, the dispatch said.

The War Labor Board sent an ultimatum to the workers stating that they must return to work before official action is taken, but it seems likely that the workers will remain firm on their policy until the army takes over the factories, the dispatch concluded.

U.S. Production Lags

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The enormous requirements of munitions and other war requirements by the United States forces far exceed the production of the American war industry announced Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson in the press conference given on Monday, according to a Washington report.

"The forces under General Dwight Eisenhower on the European front are spending in ten days more shells for artillery pieces than was considered sufficient for 35 days' operation according to the first plan," he said. "Then, on the Pacific front, it is calculated that the forces under General Douglas MacArthur will require during November the same amount of material as used in the past 16 months.

"Furthermore, the loss of tanks is also enormous. On the European front, the United States forces alone are losing 500 tanks and 900 trucks every month on an average. In other words the total consumption of war necessities on all fronts far exceeds the output of the American war industry. To continue the abundant supply of necessities to the front, the workers in war industries have to make superhuman efforts."

Urges Destruction of Japan

Domei

LISBON, November 14.—"Real destruction must be dealt to Japan and her cities so that the Japanese will know that they have been in a war," Raymond Bennett of New York, secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, said today in San Francisco, according to a dispatch from San Francisco. He added, "Traveling from New York to San Francisco, I found that the Americans are extremely vengeful toward Japan—more so than toward Germany."

CAPTURE BY JAPANESE OF CHIENKIANG ADMITTED

Chungking Communique Adds Nippon Units Also Attacking At Ishan and Locheng

Domei

LISBON, November 14.—The Chungking army command has admitted that Liuchow was abandoned on November 11 and that Chienkiang, 88 kilometers southwest of Nanning and situated on the Liuchow-Nanning Road, fell into Japanese hands the same day, according to a United Press dispatch from Chungking.

With regard to the fall of Liuchow the Chungking authorities in a communique said that the Chungking Army on November 10 moved to a new position according to schedule, the dispatch said.

The communique further said that a Japanese Force effected an attack on several positions of the Chungking army situated at a point 29 kilometers east of Ishan and that another Japanese Force, advancing to the northwest from Liucheng, had attacked Locheng, 64 kilometers from the city of Liucheng.

"It is not known yet whether the attack the Japanese are effecting west of Liuchow implies that they have begun an advance into Kweichow Province or that it means to establish a series of points from which to cover the right wing of another Japanese Force," the dispatch said.

"The loss of Chienkiang on the Liuchow-Nanning Road means that the Japanese who are advancing into Kwangsi Province from the Canton area have covered a minimum of 400 kilometers from the time they began their westward advance," the dispatch said.

U.S. WANTS CIVIL AIR CORPS

Latin American States Oppose Election of Council of 15 Members

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—American officials at the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago are still holding out against the establishment of a strong world civil aeronautic corps, according to the Stockholms-Tidningen's New York correspondent. Closed meetings among American, British and Canadian representatives seem to have reached no compromise whatsoever.

In the meanwhile 19 Latin American states issued a declaration opposing the election of an executive council of 15 members by the great Powers who are to have double votes, according to the same correspondent.

The dissatisfaction has been caused by the fact that an international organ of 15 members, as proposed by the great Powers, would mean that the world would be divided into first, second, third and fourth class nations. A council established in this way would, therefore, only run errands for the big Powers. All nations ought to take part in voting about the establishment of such a council, declare the South American countries.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY LINEUP

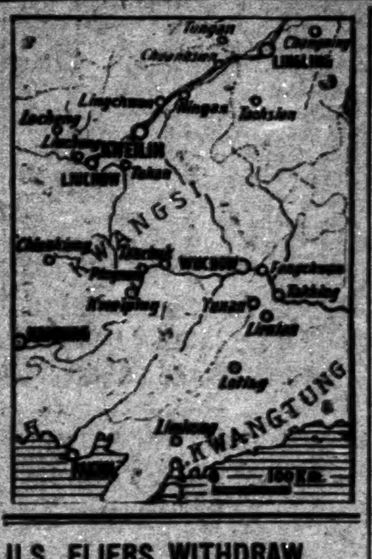
148 Members Hail From Various Groups of Resistance Movement

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—The members of the Advisory National Assembly in France now number 248 of which 148 are from different groups of the Resistance Movement, 55 are former members of Parliament who voted against Marshal Philippe Petain, former Chief of State, and the rest are representatives of non-European possessions and land organizations, according to the November 7 report of the London correspondent of the Tidningen.

The strongest Opposition groups are the Communists, Socialists and Catholic Democrats. There are in France many enemies to the Resistance Movement who regret its strong influence over the Government. Some consider that the Resistance Movement is communistic and making preparations for a Red revolution command, and that the movement consists of ambitious young men who wish a dictatorial one-party system.

The Daily Herald's political editor, Ewer, who recently returned from a trip to Paris, declared that President General Charles de Gaulle is a man of great ability but that he has one weakness, namely, little understanding for the people's movements. According to Ewer, De Gaulle is envious of eventual rivals and blindly believes in fate to guide him in his tasks.



U.S. FLIERS WITHDRAW TO KWEIYANG, NANNING

Chennault Himself Helped in Evacuating Men From Liuchow Airfield

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 14.—The headquarters of the United States 14th Air Force in China officially announced on November 13 that is had withdrawn further to the hinterland to Kweiyang and Nanning, according to a Chungking dispatch. The communique follows:

"The American air force in face of the Japanese advance blew up and evacuated the Liuchow airfield area on November 7. At present the Americans are putting up a fight from the small airfields in Kweiyang and Nanning, which cluster around Kunming."

The difficulties confronting the U.S. air force are revealed and the loss of Kweilin and Liuchow admitted in this announcement.

A separate dispatch reports that in evacuating from Liuchow Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th U.S. Air Force in China, himself took command and transported soldiers and supplies to Kunming 44 times under unfavorable weather conditions. It can be surmised from this what tremendous difficulties confronted the Americans in their general evacuation from Liuchow.

Liuchow Base Blasted

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The United States Air Forces in China destroyed and evacuated from the Liuchow air base on November 7, previous to its occupation by the Japanese forces, by which the principle American air base in southeastern China was obliged to be withdrawn to Kunming, reported the United Press correspondent at Chungking.

"The 14th U.S. Air force announced late on the night of November 12 that it had destroyed and evacuated from the Liuchow air on November 7," the correspondent said. "The last base of the American air forces in Kwangsi Province having been thus lost, the 14th Air Force has been practically forced back to the base at Kunming. There are besides only such small bases as at Kweiyang and Nanning. The destruction of the Liuchow air base was decided upon when the Japanese Forces had advanced so near as it became possible for Japanese planes to attack it within three minutes of flight."

MANSFIELD FOR CHUNGKING

Solon Leaves on Mission as Roosevelt's Personal Envoy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—President Roosevelt has appointed Representative Joseph Mansfield, Texas Democrat, and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Lower House, to visit Chungking as his personal envoy, it is reported from Washington.

Mansfield has reportedly left on the first lap of his trip and he will report to the President on his return.

On Monday, Mansfield in an interview in Washington regarding Chungking people said: "I have the highest respect and admiration for the ability of the Chungking people to stand up against the mechanized power of Japan. The fight of the Chungking people during the past seven years has been one of the greatest examples of group courage in the entire war."

Mansfield was professor of Far Eastern History at the University of Montana for 10 years and he has travelled widely in China, Japan and the Southwestern Pacific.

INVADERS ON LEYTE HEAVILY HAMMERED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Terrific Counter-Blows Ceaselessly Continued—Peliliu Battles Intensified

Firmly securing the various positions in the hilly sector west of Burauen, Jaro and Carigara, Imperial Forces on Leyte Island are continuing heavy, terrific counter-attacks against the U.S. invaders day in and day out.

Against the main body of the American 24th division which penetrated the area in the vicinity of Managasnas, crack Japanese Units in cooperation with fresh reinforcements are launching furious attacks in order to encircle the enemy. The desperate situation facing the Americans in this area has been admitted in field reports by the enemy side.

Other reinforcements of the Imperial Forces, overcoming difficult natural conditions such as bad roads and jungle terrain have gradually arrived at the front lines and are now preparing for their new offensive against the enemy.

Meanwhile, on and around November 12, about two divisions of the United States forces appear to have landed on Leyte Island. The enemy task force in the area east of the Philippines air-raided the district near Manila, principally harbors and shipping facilities, in an endeavor to hamper the movements of the Japanese reinforcements and supply to Leyte Island.

On Peliliu Island, Our Forces still are engaged in fierce fighting with the numerically superior enemy troops after adjusting their position near Mt. Oyama after successfully shortening their line from Mt. Kansoku.

Although the enemy's daylight assaults were not intense, the American forces shelled our position without interval at night. On November 13, the enemy eventually began an attack against the entire length of the Japanese position and, after throwing tanks to the front, the enemy finally broke through our defense lines at several places near Mt. Oyama from the east, south and west, resulting in violent hand-to-hand battles.

Numerous flare bombs released by the enemy landing units were observed on Angaur Island where Japanese Forces, despite various difficulties, are continuing battles gallantly and valiantly.

Clark Field Raiders Hit

Domei

MANILA, November 14.—Eleven enemy planes were downed (two unconfirmed) by our Air Units in an aerial duel which lasted one hour, when a formation of some 80 enemy ship-based planes attacked Clark Field, yesterday afternoon. One Japanese plane self-blasted and four others have not yet returned.

Zamboanga Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 15.—An aggregate of 24 B-25 and P-38 enemy planes raided Zamboanga on the afternoon of November 13.

A formation of about 60 B-24 bombers attempted to carry out a daylight raid at Babo in the western part of New Guinea Island yesterday.

B-29's Over Yiojima

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 15.—Two large-sized enemy planes came attacking Chichijima of the Ogasawara Group, during daytime on November 13. On the morning of the same day, some 10 B-29 and B-24 bombers raided Yiojima. One of the enemy attackers was damaged by the Japanese and fled emitting black smoke.

Visit Pagan, Yap

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 15.—A formation of 12 medium-sized enemy planes came attacking Pagan Island of the Mariana Group, yesterday morning. Meanwhile, more than 10 enemy P-38's invaded the air over Yap Island in the Western Caroline group, on the morning of November 13.

3 Downed Over Macassar

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, November 15.—The Japanese Forces shot down three of the 30 odd B-24 planes that raided Macassar, Celebes Island, in the forenoon of November 14.

CHINA CRISIS FEATURED BY AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Time Comments on Stilwell's Recall—Deals at Length on Chungking-Yenan Strife

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—The American news magazine, Time, featured the crisis in China in its issue of November 9 devoting three pages to a discussion of the Chinese situation, one page of which was given to the Communist problem, according to a New York dispatch.

The magazine pointed out that Stilwell's recall was clumsily terminated with an embarrassing episode, declaring that Chungking was attempting to safeguard the democratic principles while at the same time engaging in an undeclared civil war with Yenan.

For the first time since Stilwell's incident Time contradicted the American Leftists and Liberals by pointing out Yenan's rigorous press and censorship which is said to be much stricter than Chungking and Yenan's rigid party discipline, of Yenan concentration camps, Yenan's secret police, Yenan's other totalitarian features. Moreover, Time published highlights of four articles entitled "Wild Artichoke" which, Time said, was written by Wang Shih-wei of the Chinese communist party and published in Yenan's emancipation daily and which recently was smuggled out of the communist capital. Shortly afterwards Wang Shih-wei disappeared.

6-Year Strife Reviewed

Time then proceeded to review the undeclared civil war between Chungking and Yenan in the last six years, adding that certainly it is true, as Stilwell and others have complained, that Chiang Kai-shek has kept the Chungking armies blockading Yenan. But blockading is better than an open civil war. If Chiang relaxed the blockade, perhaps all of China would ultimately be lost to the democratic cause.

Regarding present and future Sino-American relations, the magazine said that no one could deny Roosevelt following the traditional path of the United States policy in the Far East, which has consistently wanted if not consistently worked for a strong independent democratic China. But the Stilwell incident was a blunder of the first magnitude. If the rift in American-Chinese relations are not quickly repaired, both China and the United States would be the losers. For China, the loss might be great. For the United States, it might be a catastrophe. For, if Chiang Kai-shek were compelled to collaborate with Yenan on Yenan's terms, or if he were forced to lift his military blockade of the Chinese communist area, a communist China might soon replace Chungking. Unlike Chungking, a communist China (with its 450,000,000 people) would turn to Soviet Russia (with its 180,000,000) as an international collaborator.

Luce, who supported Dewey instead of Roosevelt in the election, has been a consistent critic of Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies while, on the other hand, Luce has been branded by the communists as anti-Soviet due to her critical attitude toward the recent Soviet moves.

Simultaneously, the New York Herald Tribune published a letter from J. B. Powell, former editor of the China Weekly Review, tracing the origin of the Chinese communists which he said had started in 1926 with Soviet aid and ended with an observation of certain elements in the United States making efforts to compromise Chungking with the Chinese Reds. In view of Chungking's weakened position resulting from the Japanese attack, Powell warned that such a compromise probably would amount to placing the communists in control of the Chinese government and ultimately in a possible division of China into Russian and Japanese spheres.

U-BOATS CLAIM BIG TOLL

Sink 2,700,000 Tons of Enemy Ships In Past 19 Months

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—German U-boats, which in the past 19 months sank roughly 2,700,000 tons of enemy ships as well as 180 destroyers and escort vessels of all kinds are compelling the enemy to maintain extensive defense and protection measures all over the seven seas.

The following enemy naval forces are employed for this purpose: 50 auxiliary aircraft carriers, 110 destroyers, 400 escort destroyers and frigates, 250 corvettes, 150 large submarine chasers and 3,800 heavy and mostly four-engined aircraft.

The men, employed in this anti-U-boat campaign, number at least 1,000,000. This number is tantamount to 60 divisions which could be sent to the European theater of war if the U-boats should be withdrawn from the seas. The German U-boat weapon is thus tying down a gigantic army of enemy soldiers and experts.

Eire Will Not Close Her Doors Against Axis War Refugees

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—Eire has informed Britain that it refuses to join the other neutral countries who have agreed to close their doors to Axis "war criminals" and has reserved the right to shelter such refugees at its own discretion, the British spokesman said today in the House of Commons, according to a London dispatch. In this connection, it was further revealed that Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, has decided that his country will accept such fugitives should such action be deemed necessary for the honor of Eire.

BRITISH FORCES IN BURMA SAY THEY ARE FORGOTTEN

Drop in Their Morale Is Sore Problem Finally Taken Up By Parliament

Domei

RANGOON, November 15.—Left to fight hard battles as well as epidemics and bad weather for a long period, the British-Indian forces on the India-Burma front are becoming tired of the war, and are particularly expressing dissatisfaction with being entirely forgotten by the home people.

With the ending of the rainy season, the British-Indian Army in the central India-Burma frontier region seems to have gradually prepared for action, and started movement in cooperation with the Chungking-American forces that are attempting to invade North Burma.

The damage caused to the enemy 14th Army is much greater than the figures announced recently by British Prime Minister Churchill of total casualties of 40,000, with the sick and interned in hospitals put at 237,000.

Lieutenant-General C. L. Robert, Commander of the 23rd Division, who was ordered to defend the India-Burma frontier, but fled to the Imphal plain, having been defeated by the rushing Japanese Forces, returned to London. In an address given at a public function held at London on October 23, he bitterly criticized the failure of the British to give proper supply and help to the troops under his command.

"In Burma, we could drink only three bottles of beer a month, and during my two years on the India-Burma front, there was held not a single concert," he said.

Brigadier-General Philipp Jirbad, vice-chief of the Southeastern Asiatic Army, who is now visiting London, said that "to the Burma front nothing was sent." He also said that the India-Burma front was a forgotten front, same as the North Italian front.

The lack of concern on the part of Britain regarding the India-Burma front has caused among the forces an eager desire to return home. The question has now been taken up by the British Parliament.

In the House of Peers, Undersecretary Munster for India said on October 25 that the 250,000 British soldiers in India are feeling uneasy as if the India-Burma front will become a forgotten front, and that the Government is studying the situation.

Yet the sentiment of aversion to war now prevailing on the India-Burma front cannot be removed by such temporizing measures as transferring troops or improving treatment. Toward the end of September the news that Labor Secretary Bevin said that he was considering the cancellation of mobilization reached the Headquarters of the Southeastern Asiatics Forces and greatly pleased British soldiers.

REPORT JAPANESE VALOR

London Times Prints Story of Ramming Attack on Warship

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The activity of the Special Attack Units, started by the Kamikaze Unit, has greatly impressed the peoples of all European nations. The Times, London, yesterday, printed a report from Melbourne concerning the brave action of the Japanese Special Attack Units, in which special emphasis was laid upon the fighting spirit of those units.

"It was a Japanese plane that damaged the Australian flagship, the Australia, and caused injuries to her crew, according to the cameraman of the Information Bureau of the refugee Netherlands regime, who was on board the flagship at the time of the Leyte landing, and who arrived in Australia as the first correspondent returning from the scene of action," the report said.

Continuing, the dispatch stated, "The pilot of the Japanese plane flew low through the smoke screen for an attack against the flagship and it crashed itself against the bridge which instantly went up in flames."

CONDITIONS IN FRANCE AND [illegible] DETERIORATE

Shortage of Food in Paris Acute —Jockeying for Iranian Oil Fields Goes on

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 11.—The swift downward trend of conditions in countries under the influence of the anti-Axis is revealed daily in reports made by correspondents of various newspapers.

The London correspondent of the Aftonbladet writes: "Owing to the shortage of food and men, the restaurants in Paris can keep open only three days weekly. During the past week, General Charles de Gaulle had to admit an increase of wages by 50 per cent.

"In the black market, an English pound has risen to 900 francs compared with the official rate of 200 francs and one gold pound is being bought for 5,200 francs."

The latest development of events concerning Iran's oil predicts a sign of conflict between America, Britain and the Soviet Union. In this connection, the latest issue of Times, the American weekly magazine, states that three of the largest American companies are seeking oil concessions from Shah Pahlavi in competition with the British Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the only company operating in Iran.

Also the Royal Dutch Shell group are reported to be angling for similar concessions. From Moscow comes word that the Soviet Mission had arrived in Teheran to negotiate about the Soviet oil concession.

This jockeying of the Big Three for new fields is causing great resentment and Iran is now bubbling with feeling against the foreigners. In recognition of this, the Shah bluntly told the oil men that no new concession will be granted until the war ends and all foreign troops leave the country.

England's bank note circulation increased again during the last week and now stands at £1,171,000,000. This year's increase amounts to £166,000,000 or about 17 per cent.

The gold price in Bombay which once in March, last touched a record of 80 annas and 12, now continues to fall. This fact is mainly due to repeated sales by the Reserve Bank of India. The latest sale made was at 61 and a half which at the beginning of September was 75.

In this connection Time says: "Coupled with the war news from the Pacific, this action of the Reserve Bank caused a heavy fall in the gold price in Bombay.

"These sales are said to have been made for providing means, in fact for furnishing, some Indian currency necessary for the war expenditures of the United Nations in India, while at the same time they tend to curb inflationary tendencies in commodity prices, particularly that of foodstuffs."

NEW LIBERATION BODY SET

Russian, Ukrainian and Other Allies of Reich Meet in Prague

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—Sixty years after the first Pan-Slavist Congress was held in Prague, the same city today witnessed the inaugural meeting of the Committee for the Liberation of the Various Peoples of Russia held in the big hall of Prague Castle and attended by 75 representatives, according to a Prague dispatch.

Under the leadership of General Vlassov, former Red Army general, representatives of the Russians, Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Tartars, Caucasians and Turkestans assembled at the Prague Castle.

Following the welcome address by Karl Nermann Frank, German Minister for the Protectorates, General Vlassov asserted "Representatives of the peoples of Russia comprised in the Liberation Committee as faithful Allies of the German people will never lay down arms until victory is won."

The long manifesto adopted unanimously by the Committee as read by General Vlassov contained the following main points: "(1) To overthrow Premier Josef Stalin, liberate the people from Bolshevism and restore the rights which they obtained by the People's Revolution in 1917, (2) to end the war and make honorable peace with Germany, and (3) to establish a new free government of the people free from Bolshevists and exploiters."

Jungle Jeeps Described

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The high efficiency of the new "Jungle Jeeps" of the U.S. Army is described in an article appearing in the November issue of the magazine Air Force. It says: "The Jungle Jeeps are so designed to enable them to enter terrain untraversable by large-sized trucks. They are like huge toy wagons. There are no seats, just a flat deck. The engines are underneath the deck. One jeep will carry a load of 800 pounds."

Indonesians Make First-Rate Soldiers—Sink Submarine Northeast of New Guinea

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 13.—Indonesian volunteers fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese Forces in the New Guinea and Solomons sectors are making a name for themselves as brave and hardy soldiers.

Several Indonesians were cited for exceptional valor in an announcement issued by the military authorities here on November 11. It was disclosed that one Indonesian volunteer, First-Class Private Teokimen, a native of Djogjakarta, took the leading part in the sinking of an enemy submarine. The action occurred one day in August this year when Teokimen, with several of his comrades, was engaged in duties in waters infested with enemy submarines northeast of New Guinea. Noticing an enemy submarine toward sundown, Teokimen and other Indonesian volunteers, immediately taking up their assigned positions, opened fire on the enemy.

After several hours of fierce fighting in which the Indonesians displayed highest valor, the enemy submarine was sunk. One sharp-eyed Indonesian, operating an anti-aircraft gun, bagged two out of the 26 enemy air raiders that came attacking.

Also singled out for exceptional valor was Adjin, an Indonesian volunteer who, in the course of performing his duties as a member of the ground crew at a New Guinea air base, was killed in action together with three comrades.

The brilliant fighting of 19 Indonesian volunteers was also mentioned in the announcement. It was disclosed that these Indonesians participated in a surprise night-attack with a Japanese Unit against enemy lines and died gallantly in action.

Imbued with the same "do or die" spirit of Japanese soldiers, the Indonesians are rendering truly brilliant services.

URGES DISCUSSION ON INDIA

Phillips Advocates Four-Power Parley With Indian Leaders

Domei

LISBON, November 11.—William Phillips, one-time President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, has proposed a conference among Roosevelt, Premier Josef Stalin, King George VI, Chiang Kai-shek and Indian political leaders to discuss the problem of Indian independence and to inveigle her into the war, in his second report on his India mission presented to the President, it was disclosed by Drew Pearson, famous columnist, yesterday in a sensational scoop, according to information from New York.

Phillips is reported to have stated that from the British point of view, Britain's position vis-a-vis India is not irrational, for the British have ruled India for 150 years and, except for the mutiny of Indian soldiers that occurred in 1857, they have maintained order within the country fairly well. Britain, moreover, cognizant of the fact that the new order in the world will affect her established interests, is now willing to grant freedom to India provided the latter can establish a government competent enough to maintain internal unity, Phillips argued.

Phillips stated however, that the Indian leaders were unable to organize such a government. In the proposed conference of Indian leaders and the chief executives of the four Powers, Phillips said, the Indian leaders can hope, with the consent of Britain, to discuss problems of future India. It is also possible for the United States to preside over the conference and bring about harmony regarding India's religious, class, racial and political differences. Phillips added that inasmuch as the meeting will be held under the auspices of the chief executives of four countries, it will be able to guarantee India the transfer of administrative rights to the latter at a certain future date and also to guarantee the establishment of a provisional government.

However, Phillips pointed out, Britain's public promises in this regard are not taken up seriously in India. Although the British Government has proclaimed its readiness to grant freedom to India after the war provided the Indians can agree on the organization of a provisional government, the Indians insist that they cannot reach an accord of opinion regarding the establishment of the proposed government because British promises cannot be trusted, Phillips concluded.

U.S. PRESSURES PORTUGAL

Demands 99-Year-Lease of Areas in Angola, Mozambique

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—The United States has demanded that the Portuguese Government agree to a 99-year lease of specified areas in Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese territories in Africa, for construction of American air bases and the Lisbon Government has basically given in to the demand, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the local newspaper, Folkets Dagblad.

Whereas, Britain outstripped America in acquiring air base areas in the Portuguese Azores, the Washington Government recently demanded the Portuguese Government that it permit the construction of air bases in Angola and Mozambique and proposed the lease of areas for this purpose for 99 years, the dispatch said. The American Government offered to undertake the defense of these Portuguese territories in compensation for the lease and the Lisbon authorities are said to have decided to accept this American demand basically.

Taoling Is Selected As Final Resting Place For Wang Ching-Wei

Domei

NANKING, November 15.—Taoling, situated midway between the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, in the foothills of Purple Mountain, and the Ming Tombs, has been chosen as the final resting place for the remains of Wang Ching-wei, late President of the National Government of China. Taoling, meaning peach grove, is a beautiful spot brightened by flowering peach blossoms in the Spring and by brilliant autumnal tints in the Fall. An announcement was issued yesterday by the National Government on the holding of a state funeral for the late President.

CONGRESS OPENS SESSION

U.S. Solons to Discuss Various Bills Planned by Committees

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—With the opening of the 78th Congress of the United States, 86 "lame ducks" that is Congressmen who were not reelected will return to Capitol Hill today, it is reported from Washington.

Little or no business is expected to be transacted thus the members will have to work pretty fast during the remaining weeks to pass all the important measures which are already on tap. Some of these were indicated by the various committees.

Senator Walter George, Georgia Democrat, who was reelected, and who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, predicted that no general tax legislation would be passed until the war in Europe ends.

Representative Joseph Martin, Massachusetts Republican, and House minority leader, declared that Congress is prepared to give the President all the power he needs to fight the war. He stated that he knew of a great plan to uphold extention of the second war power act which expires next month. "That is the act which gives Mr. Roosevelt so much of the power which he needs," he said.

Extention of the period of the court martial proceedings of Rear-Admiral Husband Kimmel and Major-General Walter Short regarding Pearl Harbor will also be discussed. There are also expected to be long hearings on legislation broadening the social security issue which is in line with the campaign recommendations of the candidates.

Meanwhile, another Washington report said that President Roosevelt will probably not accept the resignations of the three key members of the War Labor Board; William Davis, chairman, George Taylor, vice-chairman, and Dr. Frank Graham. It is said that the President will probably do all in his power to keep these men in the Board.

U.S. Supplies Sent to Leyte

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—Regarding the supplies already transported to Leyte Island after the landing operation started, the American War Maritime Transportation Bureau said that for three weeks since the American forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, landed on Leyte Island, American transports have carried over 500,000 tons of armament and also landed 30,000 troops on the island, according to a Washington dispatch.

RIFT AMONG 3 POWERS OVER OIL BID WORSENS

Soviets Attempt to Obtain British Concessions in Near East; U.S. Active

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—Developments in the Near East are now claiming the special attention of the United States, reports the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet on October 31.

The Soviet Union, too, is following with great interest her own first efforts to exploit oil resources outside her frontiers and the Soviet Government has now blocked all cooperation with Mohammed Saed, Premier of Iran. Attacking Iran's Premier, the Soviet journal, War and Working Class, pointed out that the United States now controls 55 per cent of the world's oil, Britain 27 per cent, and the Soviet Union only 11 per cent.

The Soviets desire to get concessions now enjoyed exclusively by the British, but certain American companies have declared their interest in this same field. However, the real conflict is principally between the British and the Soviets inside a district which Washington characterized as "dangerous" as the Balkans and Germany.

If the British and Soviet interests in the future should come into a serious conflict, it is believed by certain political circles that there is great danger that such a conflict may spread throughout the whole world and eventually draw in the United States.

It would be difficult to convince public opinion here that the United States has vital interests in the Near East. The much-discussed oil project in Saudi-Arabia caused a debate under which a strong wish was presented that the United States withdraw from the Near East as soon as possible. In certain quarters the opinion was expressed that the United States should completely liquidate her oil interests in Iran and Saudi-Arabia through an exchange for the British oil interests in the Western Hemisphere. But events have developed in such a way recently that the United States may be forced to interfere very soon.

The British interests in the district concerned are old and well-known, but the Soviets' direct interference in this way in the affairs of the Near East was quite unexpected. It is understood that the British and Soviet interests in this particular district are dangerously near. It is believed dangerous for the United States to ignore something that may prove fatal for Anglo-Soviet relations in the near future.

In order to avoid dangerous sparks, the Observer, London, recently asserted that it might be wise to put an American "fire-watcher" in the Near East. It has been observed that the oil concessions in Iran demanded by the Soviets have not been discussed between the anti-Axis Powers. Moreover, the Soviets are now giving their support to the Iranians who are opposing Premier Saed.

Ickes Invites Suggestions

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—Harold Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior and Fuel Coordinator, asked the leaders of the American oil industry for constructive suggestions for amending the Anglo-American oil agreement which is now awaiting deliberation by the Senate, according to a report from the Financial Times correspondent in Washington.

In a letter to William Boyd, chairman of the United States Petroleum Industry War Council, Ickes wrote: "I understand that the Petroleum Industry War Council and certain of its committees desires to register an objection to the Anglo-American oil agreement. If the Council or any of its committees desire to record with me such views on the subject, I request that at the time they make known their objections, they likewise advise me in specific language exactly how in their view the existing document might be revised so as to remove the points of objection cited. This is in the interests of a creative and helpful approach as opposed to a purely destructive one."

The Council turned Ickes' letter over to the committee which is expected to return it to the Council by December 6.

U.S. Naval Losses

Domei

LISBON, November 14.—The United States Navy has lost 217 warships since the outbreak of hostilities, reports the Exchange telegraph, quoting the U.S. Navy announcement. "Of these, one battleship, nine aircraft carriers, five heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, and 42 destroyers have been sunk. Nothing has been heard of one cruiser and four destroyers, and it is assumed that they have been sunk. One destroyer scuttled itself in order to escape capture."

Enemy Plans to Form Western Europe Bloc For Postwar Period

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—Plans are being made to form a "European bloc" which would be composed of seven countries, namely, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and these countries would take over the settlement duties of Western Europe in the postwar period, according to reports from responsible quarters in London. In this connection, it was revealed that Belgium has announced that it will have an army that will be able next year to occupy portions of Germany. Some London sources believe that a similar combination of nations may be formed in Eastern Europe, possibly among the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland. However, at the present moment, there is nothing official in this.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 14

V-1 and V-2 fire on London and Antwerp is being continued.

In the Venlo and Aachen areas, our artillery is shelling the enemy and numerous hits were observed among the enemy mechanized formations. Our panzergrenadiers mopped up the wooded terrain southwest of Huertgen and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and a large number of prisoners was taken.

The battle on both sides of Metz extended to new sectors yesterday. American formations in the Moselle bridgehead northeast of Diedenhofen temporarily discontinued their attacks but tried to force a crossing of the river on a broad front south of the city. Enemy forces which had crossed the river were thrown back to the immediate vicinity of the Moselle and they are now facing annihilation. Southeast of Metz, heavy fighting is continued in uninterrupted snow and rainfalls. The enemy attempts to break through our positions between the Rhine-Marne Canal and at Baccarat were foiled by our Volksgrenadiers.

In central Italy, heavy fighting extended from the Adriatic coastal sector to the Modigliana Mountains. Numerous British attacks collapsed before our positions or were checked after the enemy had succeeded in achieving insignificant dents. Only north of Forli, the enemy with strong artillery and infantry forces succeeded in slightly pushing back our positions.

In heavy snowfalls, the city of Kumanovo in the Balkans was evacuated. In the Herzegowina, enemy attacks were foiled at Mostar while renewed Soviet attempt to cross the Danube north of the Drau estuary was crushed and the bridgehead, of Dunafoeldvar was evacuated.

East of Budapest our troops frustrated a breakthrough which the enemy attempted with strong infantry and tank forces. In the course of the tank fighting which developed on both sides of Jaszbereny, the enemy was checked and our troops resisted renewed attacks.

Northeast of Mezoekoevesd, our chasseurs and alpine troops smashed Soviet assault. A lieutenant and five men in a daring counter-thrust drove the Soviets out of Emoed which the latter had entered and captured two tanks, seven guns and 10 machine guns. Battleplane formations all day long yesterday supported the fighting of the ground troops and dispersed the enemy columns in the Hungarian area.

In the Autz area, our grenadiers successfully warded off several strong Soviet attacks.

As a result of an enemy air attack, the battleship Tirpitz was put out of action in northern Norway. The crew of the ship had successfully warded off numerous British air attacks during the last few months. A large part of the crew was rescued.

Enemy air activity was only slight yesterday over Reich territory and over the front.

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OPPOSITION STILL ACTIVE ON DISARMING OF MILITIA

De Gaulle Wins First Round But Crisis Faced by Government Not Yet Overcome

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—Although it seems as if General Charles de Gaulle has won a personal victory in the matter of disarming the unofficial vigilance groups, the crisis is not yet past and the end is awaited with great anxiety. It was reported by the Paris correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet on November 5.

The dissolution of the Patriotic Militia has caused two conflicts; one between the Government and the Opposition groups under the control of the Communists, and the other, a more extensive one, between the Government and the National Council of the Opposition movement.

The Government's opinion is that the Militia has fulfilled its task and therefore is no longer needed. The attitude of the Communists is that a strong Fifth Column is still active in France and that neither the army nor the police is sufficiently powerful to settle the problem. The Government points out the principle of central authority and that only the Government has the right to make laws and establish justice in France.

The Government won the first round but it has made the Communists bitter. Non-Communist groups of the Opposition Party and also Socialists are formally taking the Government's side, but the Opposition Party on the whole, which controls practically the whole press, is unanimously against the Government's decree. It considers that the National Council of the Opposition movement ought to have been consulted before the decree was published. Many moderate members of the Opposition movement are irritated over the matter because of the lack of understanding by the people of the Government's part in this affair. They consider that the enthusiasm of the opposition movement groups should be controlled but not stopped.

Munitions Bureau Created

Domei

LISBON, November 14.—The establishment of a Munitions Production Bureau in the Chungking regime in line with the suggestions made by Donald Nelson, President Roosevelt's special envoy, at the time of his last visit to Chungking was announced by Chungking today and the directorship of the Bureau will be assumed concurrently by the Finance Minister, Weng Wen-hao, according to a Chungking dispatch. It may be recalled that the White House announced on November 3 that the purpose of Nelson's second visit to Chungking was to bolster Chungking's munitions production.

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[illegible] REALIZE UNITY [illegible] DESIRABLE

Coordination of War Effort Vital, Says Yuki After Touring Continent

"The idea that China must be restored to the Chinese and that closer ties must be realized between Japan and China is now steadily gaining strength throughout China," declared [illegible] Yuki, adviser to the Foreign Office and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, who returned to Tokyo recently after completing a one-month inspection tour of Nanking, Shanghai, North China, Mengchiang, Manchoukuo, Chosen and other places.

He told newspapermen on Monday as follows:

"I have just completed my inspection tour of Central and North China, Manchoukuo, Chosen and other places. Both China and Manchoukuo had excellent harvests this year so there is no need to worry over foodstuff shortage. As to the production of iron and coal and other resources vital for our war efforts, a bright future is promised with the steady increase of production. The military forces, in close concert with civilians, are exerting their utmost efforts in the development of such natural resources.

"As regards the currency system and the condition of commodity prices, these vary in Central and North China, Manchoukuo and so on. In order to combat inflation, which is a world-wide affliction, every effort is being exerted. The idea that China must be restored to the Chinese and that closer ties must be realized between Japan and China is steadily gaining strength throughout China. Particularly in the field of political and economic activities, the Chinese intellectuals, who have been awakened to the necessity of establishing a new China with their own hands are exerting the utmost efforts toward the construction of Greater East Asia. In the cultural field, cooperation with Japan is being stressed.

"In the financial sphere, the Chinese people have begun to deal with the problem of stabilizing currency with accelerated efforts and are earnestly supporting the Government policy. During my visit to China, I often pointed out Japan's aim in the current war and her resolve to faithfully live up to the principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. The Japanese people must exert further efforts in extending aid to the National Government of China and cooperate with the activities of the Central Reserve Bank of China.

"The brilliant victories scored recently by the Japanese Forces in the Philippine area have undoubtedly influenced the Chinese people, completely smashing the enemy's sinister propaganda activities. Through the recent tour, I have learnt the importance of coordinating war efforts in various regions. The recent establishment of the Coordinated Planning Board will doubtless further facilitate our united war efforts.

"All the complicated problems at the time of the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire have been solved and the people are cooperating wholeheartedly with Japan in supplying necessary war materials, foodstuffs and others. We can but express our heartfelt gratitude for Manchoukuo's efforts."

WANG KEH-MIN IN NANKING

Expresses Condolence Over Death Of President Wang Ching-wei

Domei

NANKING, November 14.—Wang Keh-min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission arrived here yesterday from Peking by air to express condolences over the death of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, on behalf of the North China Political Affairs Commission and the people of North China.

It is also understood that Chairman Wang, during his stay here, will hold a series of consultations with Dr. Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government, on important administration matters concerning North China.

Mr. Wang was accompanied by Wang Yin-tai, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and Su Ti-jen, Director of the Office of Public Works, and others.

Nakagawa Succeeds Uchida

Mikita Nakagawa, Managing-Director of the Toa Marine Transportation Company, has been appointed its vice-president, succeeding Shigeru Uchida, who resigned to become chairman of the directors of the Shipping Operation Association, it was announced by the Transportation and Communications Ministry on Wednesday.

Never to Return Take-Off of Banda Unit Men Vividly Pictured by Impressed Reporters

After bowing reverently toward the Imperial Palace the men of the Banda Air Unit of the Japanese Army Special Attack Corps took to the air on their one-way trip determined to defend their Fatherland with their very lives. Filled with unparalleled bravery and self-denying sense of service to the nation, they were able to achieve the meritorious feat of sinking an enemy battleship and a transport in death-defying crash-diving actions, commented the Mainichi correspondents in their dispatch from a certain base in the Philippine area.

The correspondents' report in part follows:

"The men of the Banda Unit are hero-gods! To our great joy we were able to spend a few days with those heroes and could thus give them a good send-off when they started on their glorious expedition. Though they, too, must have had their own interests and sufferings, they bravely transcended life and death and dedicated their lives for the cause of their State. As we recall the words uttered by those hero-gods and remember their sublime spirit manifested in their daily conduct, we cannot help but feel ashamed of ourselves for continually worrying about trivial matters.

"The enemy is relying on his quantitative superiority. As a matter of fact, Japan may be inferior to the enemy in material strength, however, our heroes have successfully made up the material shortage with their spiritual abundance. By thus surmounting their numerical inferiority, our heroes fully manifested the intrinsic Japanese spirit.

"Our heros died in action in the Gulf of Leyte, sacrificing their youth for the sacred cause of the nation. However, their spirit will live forever in the hearts of the Japanese people. Other Banda units will surely follow the fallen heroes to smash the enemy forces.

"When the death-defying unit was organized, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, named it the Banda Unit, selecting the name from the 'Seiki-no-Uta' (Ode to the Japanese Spirit) composed by Fujita Toko, a noted scholar in the late Tokugawa Shogunate period.

"Like clusters of cherry-blossoms which fall instantly when the time comes, our Japanese heroes are always ready to die in action for the glory of their nation. The name Banda is thus most suitable for the Unit whose members died so valiantly while smashing the enemy forces. The Banda Unit was comprised of experienced fighting men, namely, Captain Masuomi Iwamoto, Lieutenant Yoshimi Sonoda, Lieutenant Hiroshi Ando, Lieutenant Takashi Kawashima, Sub-Lieutenant Katsumi Nakagawa, Sergeant-Major Kubo and Corporal Tomoji Sasaki.

"On a certain day when Captain Iwamoto had five others hopped off from the base, their comrades envied them for their good luck in being able to start off on such a glorious expedition. A certain Unit Commander said that he wished he could hop off, too. But these six heroes immediately replied that the task with which they were entrusted was not so heavy as to require the help of their Commander. As they joyfully hopped off on their last mission, the Ikuta plane carried a bottle of beer which was presented by a subordinate.

"The day was fine; there were no clouds in the skies to obstruct visibility. Once aboard their planes, the heroes bowed reverently in the direction of the Imperial Palace. To them snow-capped Mt. Fuji was glittering in the bright morning sunshine. Feeling the sublimity of the Fundamental Character of the Japanese Empire which is unparalleled in the world, the heroes redoubled their grim resolve to defend their fatherland with their own lives.

"Speaking slowly with pauses here and there, the Corps Commander said, 'There are no second attempts in the attacks of the Banda Air Unit. There is only one opportunity for striking. Therefore, we must succeed in the one attempt. I think it is most difficult to die a timely death.'

"While the Banda Unit was undergoing rigorous training, a great and unexpected misfortune befell this Unit. It was the death of Unit Commander Lieutenant Iwamoto, Lieutenants Sonoda, Ando and Kawashima and Second Lieutenant Nakagawa. The men had left the XX base on a certain day to confer on strategic operations at XX place when they were caught by a large unit of Grummans and shot down. No words can describe the shock and sorrow of the Banda Unit. Just at the time when the planned attack on the enemy was drawing close at hand, the Unit Commander and the other mainstays of the Unit had been lost. Sergeant-Major Tanaka confessed that his legs trembled and words died in his throat when he first heard the news.

"The blood of the men of the Banda Unit is inseparably connected with the fate of the Japanese nation. It would be the fulfillment of the will of Unit Commander Iwamoto and the other heroes of the Banda Unit for those left behind to strive for the attainment of the initial objective.

"As the first step in the re-organization of the Unit, Sergeant-Major Tanaka was made Unit Commander, and from that day onward he took command.

"I think it was about 1:30 p.m. on November 11 as we were talking about the mountains and valleys of our homeland with Sergeant-Major Tanaka when a message from the scouting plane was received. The message read 'Powerful enemy task force cruising in waters 300 kilometers southeast of XX.'

"'Wow! A big one!' cried Sergeant-Major Tanaka joyfully as he started running. 'Say, boys, we're all going! We're all going,' he shouted.

"To go meant death. No matter how fully we might be prepared for death, it is said that we falter when we are actually brought face to face with death. But to the men of the Banda Unit, who had been training for death for more than a month, death seemed a welcome and a happy event.

"As long as we are human, it seems but natural to regard death as something fearful even in the midst of most violent fighting. But the heroes of the Banda Unit rejoiced at the prospect of death as if they had passed some difficult entrance examination to an aspired school. To go meant sure death. There was but one chance in a million of their return. Yet—we could not understand. In the realm of our reasoning the attitude of the men of the Banda Unit could not be understood or fathomed.

"Did they not, like ourselves, think of the dear ones at home? Did they not desire once more to see their fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers? How did they cut free from the various entangling strings of emotions that tied them to the outside world?

"Sergeant Tanaka was 27, Sergeant-Major Ikuta 25, Sergeant Kubo 21 and Corporal Sasaki 22. They were all younger than us.

"Undaunted by the appearance of enemy task fleets, hundreds though they might be, and unmoved by the nearness of the time of their impending departure, the men showed no signs of emotion but were serenely self-composed.

"The outdoor meal was finished and the gallant heroes stood up without the slightest sign of any lingering attachment to things of this world.

"Seeking for a last word from Sergeant-Major Tanaka we asked, 'Is there anything you would like to have conveyed to the people on the home front?'

"'No,' answered the Sergeant-Major, 'I think the people on the home front are doing splendidly. I am going gladly to my death.'

"These few words were replete with unwavering confidence that the people at home would carry on. 'They are doing splendidly,' with these words on his lips Sergeant-Major Tanaka went forth on his last attack."

Social and General

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was host at a dinner party Tuesday evening given in honor of Mr. Sotaro Ishiwata, Finance Minister, and Mr. Okinori Kaya, former Finance Minister.

Following the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the German Cultural Research Institute of Kyoto on November 3, a course of lectures by professors of the Kyoto Imperial University and Dr. Hans Eckardt, Director of the Institute, on German culture is being held at the Institute. The course was opened on November 11 with a chamber music concert given by Mrs. E. Harich-Schneider and Messrs. Z. Matsumoto and T. Yoshida of the Matsumoto Quartet of Tokyo and will continue until November 18.

Dr. Charles Gustave Idman, the Finnish Minister to Tokyo, left for Karuizawa on Tuesday after spending a short while in Tokyo.

A son, Edgar Robert, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Levedag of Oiso on November 10.

A part of the German School, formerly situated in Omori, has resumed classes in Karuizawa from the beginning of this month. The school consists of a preparatory department as well as a Middle school department and is under the supervision of Mr. Leonhard Krell. He is assisted by Miss C. Kuhn, Miss Blindow and Miss Roehm.

An exhibition of paintings by Japanese artists who will contribute to the Greater East Asia Arts Exhibition to be opened in Manila in the near future was held at the Japan-Germany Cultural House in Kojimachi-ku on Wednesday between 1-4 p.m. The exhibition was held under the auspices of the Board of Information and included paintings by such noted artists as Tsuguji Foujita, Saburo Miyamoto and others.

ACTIVITIES IN HSINKING FOCUSED ON WAR EFFORT

Air Defense and Food Production Drive Pushed; Workers Give Up Holidays

Domei

HSINKING, November 11.—Since Changchun, a small agricultural city under the old regime, was reborn as Hsinking, the capital of Manchoukuo, already 11 years have passed. Hsinking's population, which numbered a scant 120,000 eleven years ago, has today skyrocketed to 900,000. Parallel with this rapid growth in the population, various types of metropolitan culture steadily poured into the new-born city and Hsinking made rapid strides toward becoming a worthy national capital in all respects.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Hsinking assumed an entirely different character and appearance from the pre-East Asia war days. For the defense of the city, civilian neighborhood units were organized. Airraid shelters sprang up everywhere along the city's wide avenues and boulevards while the citizens changed their civilian clothing to a more practical air defense apparel. The women of Hsinking no longer wear high-heeled shoes or cumbersome clogs and have even given up the traditional long-sleeved kimonos and the ankle-length Manchou gowns.

On the 8th and 18th of every month, which have been set aside as Imperial Rescript Day and Air Defense Day respectively, Hsinking renews its determination to fight out the war against the Anglo-Americans to victory and polishes up on its air defense measures. On Imperial Rescript Day, all the people of the metropolis one minute before noon bow their heads in silent prayer in tribute to the heroic war dead as well as the soldiers at the front who are carrying on the fight against the Anglo-Americans.

Air Defense Bolstered

Since the inauguration of Air Defense Day in April a year ago, air defense maneuvers have been carried on intensely without a let-up. With thorough training in first-aid, light control and other measures constantly being conducted, the authorities are well satisfied with the efficiency of the neighborhood defense units.

Since the enemy's abortive hit-and-run attacks against Anshan, Hsinking's 900,000 citizens have been contributing toward aircraft production as never before. A drive to collect funds for building warplanes was launched on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war, namely, on December 8 last year, and Hsinking alone up to August this year donated enough money to build 13 planes. Not content with this result, the patriotic citizens of this city are determined to raise this total to 20 aircraft by the end of this year.

The citizens of Hsinking together with the rest of the Manchou nation are also doing their part in the boosting of construction of wooden ships by dispensing with kitchen utensils made of wood. Recent statistics revealed that Hsinking citizens, by giving up wooden table and kitchenware, have enabled ¥500,000 worth of wood to be used for shipbuilding purposes.

Joining in Manchoukuo's campaign for increasing the nation's fighting capacity are also various religious organizations. Leaders of Buddhist temples and Moslem mosques are doing their part by telling the worshippers of Japan's sacred mission in East Asia.

Idle Land Utilized

One of the remarkable features of wartime Hsinking has been the tremendous success attained by the populace in cultivating the home vegetable gardens. Utilizing almost every inch of idle land, the entire city last year raised approximately 2,600,000 tons of foodstuffs. This year Hsinking expects to top the record by almost a million tons when the conversion of golf courses and racetracks is completed and when the huge garden of the local Rotary Club is finished.

So far civilian labor mobilization has not been attempted in Manchoukuo but the students of Hsinking, from those attending universities down to primary school pupils, are helping between classes at mines, factories and in the new settlement areas. The girls of Hsinking also are actively assisting the Kwantung Army by sewing uniforms and doing other work at which feminine hands are more capable.

Determined to make full use of every day of the week, Government offices and private business firms since May have abolished Sundays and holidays and now operate seven days a week. Of course these and various other changes which have taken place in Hsinking in order to meet the present emergency have required the citizens to sacrifice some comfort. However, realizing that their future reward will be all the more brighter and prosperous, Hsinking's population, with courage and determination are showing a willingness to make any sacrifice.

Mrs. Wang Ching-Wei Makes Monetary Gift To Army Plane Fund

Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, wife of the late President of the National Government of China, donated ¥120,000 to the Japanese Army for the construction of airplanes. A donation of the same amount was also made toward the airplane construction fund of the Japanese Navy recently by Mrs. Wang.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN 'KAMIKAZE' AIR UNIT

Graduates Kuno and Uemura of Hosei and Rikkyo Commended by Admiral Toyoda

There were two former university students among the 37 officers and men of the "Kamikaze" Special Attack Corps whose achievements were notified to the entire Navy by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, on November 1.

They were Sub-Lieutenant Yoshitane Kuno and Second Sub-Lieutenant Sanahisa Uemura. They were attached to the Yamato Fighter XX Air Unit of the "Kamikaze" Special Attack Corps, and along with their comrades in the unit destroyed and damaged enemy vessels by hurling themselves and their planes loaded with explosives against them.

Both heroes were among the students who in response to the call of the nation left their schools to get enrolled as "yokaren."

Sub-Lieutenant Kuno was born in Nagoya on January 15, 1921. Upon finishing the law course of the Special Department of Hosei University, he enlisted as "yokaren." He was commissioned as Second Sub-Lieutenant in August last year and was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in July this year.

Second Sub-Lieutenant Uemura was born in Koishikawa, Tokyo on July 13, 1919. Upon finishing the commercial course of the Economic Department of Rikkyo University, he enlisted as "yokaren." He was commissioned as Second Sub-Lieutenant in May this year.

Cable Briefs

U.S. LOSSES MOUNT

On Armistice Day this year, America mourned the loss in combat during World War II of nearly three times as many men as were lost in 1917-1918, according to statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Thirty-five months after Pearl Harbor, the number of war dead approaches 150,000. The nation's death losses during the 19 months of World War I totaled 53,000.

CANADIAN ARMY ROW

Discord has broken out in the ranks of the Canadian authorities, according to an Ottawa report of the Exchange Telegraph. Lieutenant-General Stuart, Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Overseas Army, has been suspended with a simultaneous notice of dismissal by the new Canadian Minister of War McNaughton following the resignation of former Minister of War Ralston whose plan for the forcible dispatch overseas of Canadian troops Stuart had supported.

ASIA LITERARY MEET ENDS

Three Resolutions Adopted by Participants at Nanking

Domei

NANKING, November 14.—The Third Greater East Asiatic Literary Conference now meeting here adopted three resolutions at the closing ceremony today, and also expressed the participants' firm resolve to forge ahead to construct the Greater East Asiatic culture.

The resolutions follow:

1. We are determined to heighten the level of cultures of all the peoples within Greater East Asia and work together for that purpose.
2. We are ready to adopt one another's superior spiritual qualities and help one another in order to realize our common goal.
3. We should respect the history, mode of living, manners and customs of the countries within Greater East Asia.

WAR ARMS PRESENTED, NAMED AT TOKYO RITES

659 Items Donated at Kabukiza Function—Field-Marshal Sugiyama in Attendance

A ceremony for presenting and naming the 659 patriotic planes and other war arms presented by various individuals and companies, was held at 10 a.m. Wednesday, at the Kabuki Theater, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the War Ministry. The function was attended by Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives and many other government officials and civilians.

In the course of the ceremony, Field-Marshal Sugiyama gave names to all the aircraft and other war arms and letters of gratitude were presented to the donators. The ceremony came to a close at 11 a.m. with the shouting of Banzai.

The donated arms included 227 fighter planes, eight heavy bombers, one light bomber, two patrol planes, five contact planes, one practice plane, 401 anti-aircraft guns, one pom-pom, and 13 sound-detectors, totaling 659.

Among the 227 fighter planes were two presented by Manshu Hanaoka, painter, who donated the total sales of his paintings which he had completed while accompanying the Japanese Forces at the front since the outbreak of the China Affair.

P.I. CIVILIANS HIT IN RAIDS

American Airmen Strafe Manila's Down-Town Centers

Domei

MANILA, November 13.—The busiest office in this city today was the office of the Desk Sergeant of the Metropolitan Constabulary. Up till late this afternoon, the Desk Sergeant's telephone kept on ringing and members of his staff did practically nothing but take down reports from various quarters on the casualties caused among innocent civilians due to enemy terror raids this morning and afternoon.

Each report was a revelation of either a ghastly death or insufferable injury. Many persons were reported killed or injured at home or while they were on the way to their offices and places of employment this morning when the enemy raiders appeared. Others were reported killed this afternoon when the raiders returned shortly after lunch and carried out ruthless strafing operations over Manila's down-town centers.

The Desk Sergeant's office received reports from different district precincts of the Metropolitan Police as well as hospitals and health centers all over the city. The record of casualties of today's raids filled several pages.

De Gaulle Invites Stalin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 14.—General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, has invited Premier Josef Stalin to Paris, according to a U.P. report from Paris. The Soviet Premier has not yet replied, the report said, but diplomatic circles doubt whether he will accept the invitation. In this connection it may be recalled that De Gaulle had invited President Roosevelt to visit Paris, but Roosevelt too has not yet replied to De Gaulle's invitation. It is believed, however, that the American President may go to Paris in contrast to Premier Stalin.

Press Comments

Wednesday, November 15

FIGHTING FOR 'THE DESTINY OF EUROPE'

ASAHI—In spite of the heavy enemy pressure against the eastern and western borders, and undaunted by enormous losses and the betrayal of former allies, Germany is continuing her struggles so bravely that the enemy has admitted that he has struck the "solid heart of German resistance." In addition to revealing the intensity of Germany's national determination, at the same time this points to the Fuehrer's unflinching spirit and his skill in guidance. We can well visualize the thrilling picture of the German military, Party and the people, fighting courageously, united as one, in the Fuehrer's declaration on November 12 that "as long as he is alive," he will continue to fight for the preservation of the German people and their ideal.

The point which commands our special attention in the Fuehrer's proclamation is his clear definition of Germany's ideal as a struggle against Bolshevism. This does not mean that he ignores the existence in the west of the "Jewish, plutocratic" Anglo-American enemies. The Fuehrer ruthlessly pointed to the true character of these enemies by calling them "a combination of the inefficiency of bourgeoise and the 'corruption of Parliamentary politics.'" What the Fuehrer meant is that the outcome of the struggle against Bolshevism will decide the destiny of the German people and consequently of Europe for all time. No matter how insistent the United States and Britain may be in their desire to achieve hegemony over the world, and however dominant their material power they are, after all, nothing more than seekers of the restoration of the old order. After all, America and Britain have no qualifications to take part in the construction of a New Order in Europe. The decisive factor to the destiny of Europe is either the Bolshevik doctrine and its realization or Germany's totalitarian philosophy of the world, State and society. This is the Fuehrer's penetrating idea.

And herein lies the fundamental meaning of the German-Soviet War and the explanation for the extraordinary intensity with which it is being fought. The world is undergoing a great change; history is going to make a rapid advance. Witness the angry current which has started in East Asia! Witness the struggle of the various European peoples for a new life! The happenings both in the East and in the West have far surpassed the old order envisaged by America and Britain. The New Order in Europe will emerge from amidst the death struggle between Bolshevism and German nationalism.

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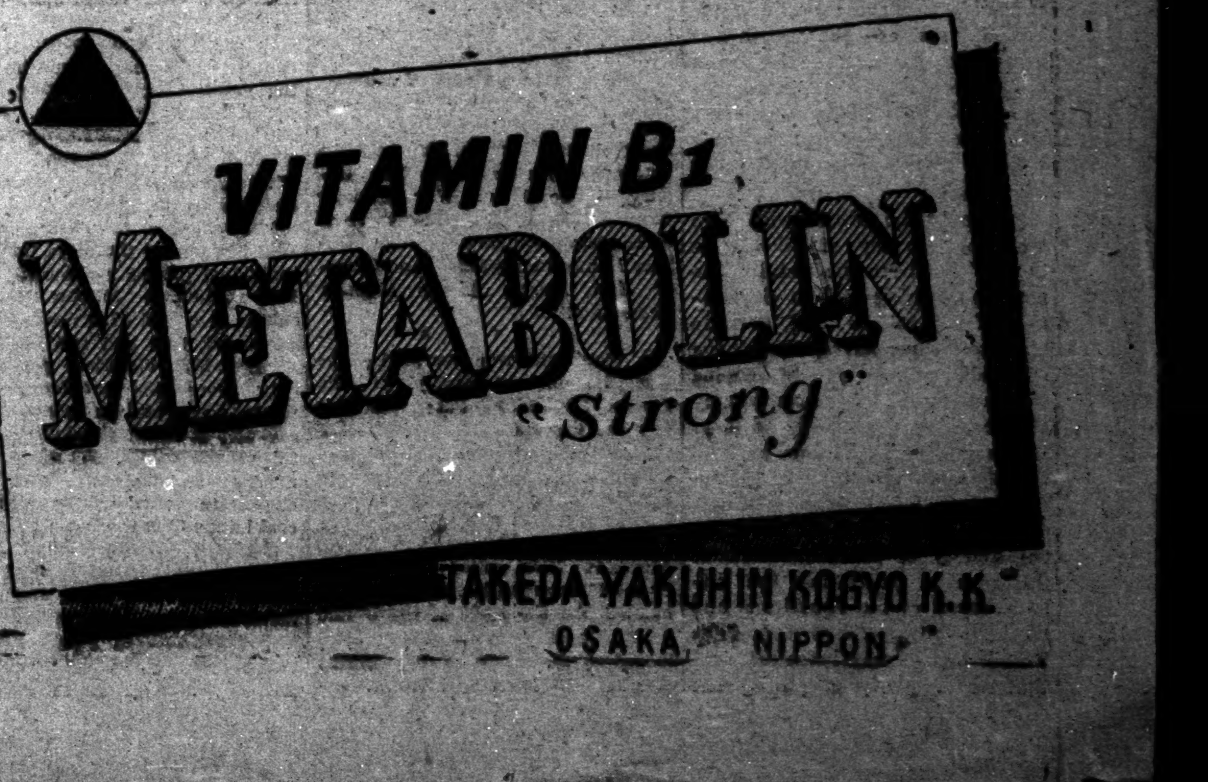

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1944

The Assassination of Lord Moyne

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared last Friday that the two assailants who assassinated Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, have been identified as members of the Jewish terrorist organization. The British Resident Minister, it will be recalled, was shot to death on November 6 as he alighted from his car in front of his residence at Cairo. Lord Moyne, of course, is not the first high-ranking British official in the Middle East to meet violence at the hands of terrorists since the outbreak of the present war. Only a few months ago, the former British High Commissioner to Palestine, Harold MacMichael, was also attacked in an abortive assassination attempt.

That the death of Lord Moyne should have occurred at all is by no means strange in view of Britain's past policy toward the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. His tragic death was the price of that unscrupulous British policy of alternately playing off the Arabs and the Jews against each other. Only in the spring of this year, the Jews suffered another humiliating, exasperating setback in their endeavor to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. Despite the expiration in April of this year of the five-year ban which was placed by the British White Paper of 1939 on the immigration of Jews into Palestine, the British still failed to take proper measures for the fulfilment of the Zionist dream. This step marked the culmination of a long series of British treachery which began in 1917 when the British Government, under the Balfour Declaration, promised to give its support to the Zionist movement.

The significance of Lord Moyne's assassination, however, would not have been diminished even if the assailants had not been Jews but Arabs. What is important is the fact that his assassination attests to the widespread anti-British feeling throughout Western Asia as a whole. To be sure, the Arabs and Jews do not like each other, but this mutual enmity is only equalled by their common deeply-ingrained resentment and bitterness against British perfidy. The Arabian nationalists have not forgotten and are not likely to forget that they have been for decades cheated out of their long-cherished dream of independence. After the first World War, for instance, the British had refused to support the formation of a Pan-Arabian state in accordance with their pledge under the treaty concluded with King Emir Hussein of the Hejaz on October 24, 1915.

No doubt the British will claim that their policy of "divide et impera" has been successful in the past in insuring British domination of the Middle East, at little expense to themselves. They have succeeded at any rate in keeping the Arabs and Jews so continually absorbed in their bloody strife as to leave them little time to form a systematic opposition to British rule. But it is questionable now whether the British can count on the loyalty of the inhabitants of this area in frustrating the encroachment of the Americans and the Soviets in Western Asia. The British people may learn after all that their policy of pitting one race against another does not pay them dividends in the long run.

Germany's New Secret Weapon

The German High Command's recent announcement concerning the use since October of still another new secret weapon, the "V-2", against the London area and Southern England is another triumph for German technical ingenuity which has ever been superior to that of the enemy.

The announcement must have struck new fear into the heart of the British, for ever since June 15 last when the Germans launched the "V-1" they have been told by Prime Minister Churchill that the falling of these robot bombs would cease with the capture of the Pas de Calais coast where he said the bases were located. However, although this area was occupied by the anti-Axis forces with the withdrawal of the German troops from Northern France some weeks ago, the flying bombs kept wreaking havoc in the London area with only slight interruptions. In an obvious attempt to appease the protesting British public, the British home defense authorities explained that these robot bombs were hurled from German planes. But the truth is out now, to the dismay of the British, that the Germans have been using the "V-2" which is a much more powerful explosive than the deadly "V-1".

Whether or not the "V-2" is actually fired from aircraft is not known at the present because the strictest secrecy with regard to its nature is kept by the Germans. But reports from neutral sources are sufficient to show that the "V-2" is a powerful rocket with sufficient range to be launched from bases in Germany, Holland, Denmark and Norway. That these bombs must be even more terrifying to the British than the "V-1" can be easily deduced from the fact that they are said to be faster than sound and that they hit their objectives before their approach can be heard.

The German High Command's disclosure of the use of the "V-2" is most significant in that it furnishes proof that Germany has additional secret weapons in store and that her revolutionizing process in the technique of long range warfare is far from ended. It is no wonder then that Churchill and Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, have both warned their people last week that there is still difficult and costly fighting ahead against Germany. Use of the "V-2", too, is self-explanatory of resolute German determination to fight to the bitter end against the Anglo-American aggressors.

A Year Ago Today

November 16, 1943

The delegates to the General Assembly of East Asiatic Newspapers accompanied by Tokichi Tanaka, President of the Nippon Press Association, Samata Fuha, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nippon Press Association, and the heads of the various Tokyo vernaculars, paid their respects toward the Imperial Palace at the plaza and then visited the Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines.

* * *

Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu were hosts at a dinner held in honor of Wang Kei-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission at the Foreign Minister's official residence. Besides Mr. Wang, Shao Tung-hu, Wang Chun-tang, and others who accompanied Mr. Wang, were also present.

* * *

Ir. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, on a visit in Japan, made a round of courtesy calls. He called at the War Ministry and was received by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, on behalf of War Minister General Hideki Tojo. He also visited the Navy Ministry, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

* * *

A manifesto was issued by the first National Assembly of the Fascist Republican Party pledging to make the utmost sacrifices under the leadership of Signor Benito Mussolini in order to lead Italy back to her place of honor and independence.

* * *

United States Minister to Egypt, Alexander Kirk, called on Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, and handed him the reply of the United States Government to the protest lodged by the Egyptian Government sent on the Lebanese incident.

BRITAIN'S TRADE

Exports in 1943 Were 2.8 Per Cent of National Income

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in The Times, London, on October 21.

The Board of Trade returns of British export trade during the war published on October 20 show a huge fall in British exports compared with the prewar level. The returns are the first to be published since 1941.

The accounts published cover a period up to and including 1943. They show a volume of British exports for 1943 only 29 per cent of the 1939 level and 27 per cent of 1937-38 average. The sterling value of total exports was 269,451,021 pounds in 1942 and 232,227,746 in 1943 compared with 470,755,320 pounds in 1938. These values were thus 57 per cent and 49 per cent of the 1938 figure.

These values were, however, conditioned by very large rise in export prices. But index numbers for average values show a rise of 57 per cent for 1942 and 71 per cent for 1943. Expressed in terms of value at 1938 prices—that is to say, roughly in terms of volume—1942 exports were only 36 per cent of 1943 and exports only 29 per cent of 1938 level.

2.8 Per Cent of National Income

It was officially calculated that exports represented only 2.8 per cent of the total national income of 1943 compared with 10.2 per cent of 1938. The following table shows some of the principal changes in 1942 and 1943 compared with 1938.

Value of exports in million pounds 1938—470; 1942—269; 1943—232; volume of exports—1938 equal to 100: 1938—100; 1942—36; 1943—29; percentage of all exports: 1938—100; 1942—157; 1943—171; percentage of manufactured goods only: 1938—100; 1942—160; 1943—175; percentage of raw materials: 1938—100; 1942—170; 1943—181; value of export by groups—million pounds—food, drink and tobacco: 1938—35.1; 1942—18.5; 1943—19. Raw materials: 1938—56.1; 1942—10.2; 1943—56.1; manufactures 1938—365.2; 1942—234.7; 1943—200.4.

Volume of exports by groups—1938 equal to 100—food, drink and tobacco: 1938—100, 1942—34, 1943—33; raw materials 1938—200, 1942—10, 1943—9; manufactures 1938—100, 1942—40, 1943—31.

It is to be noted in the reports that the volume of trade with markets still open to us had been reduced by 1943 to 10 per cent of the prewar level. This compares with 27.29 per cent of the volume of export trade as a whole. It was noted, however, that the figure "would be much lower if account were only taken of commercial transactions."

Comparison with 1940 and 1941 isn't strictly possible since the figures for those years and 1939 include shipments of munitions by government departments, whereas these are excluded for prewar years up to 1938 and again for 1942 and 1943.

Figures for the whole war period is subject to considerable qualification as regards to their comparability, which appear as follows—in million pounds—1938—470.8; 1939—439.5; 1940—411.2; 1941—365.4; 1942—269.5; 1943—232.2.

Value of exports at 1935 prices: 1938—319.8; 1939—395.9; 1940—304.9; 1941—236; 1942—153; 1943—120.1; volume index 1938—100; 1939—94; 1940—73; 1941—56; 1942—36; 1943—29.

It is estimated that the total exports as a percentage national income fell from 10.2 per cent in 1938 to 8.9 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively for 1939, 1940 and 1941 to 3.5 per cent in 1942 and no more than 2.8 per cent for 1943.

Decline in Coal Exports Big

The declines in exports of various classes of goods follow natural lines. The decline in the raw material group is the greatest, relatively with coal as the predominant, dominant factor, and the fall in food, drink and tobacco except spirits, where trade has been maintained at almost its prewar value, has been almost severe.

In manufactured goods, the decline has come earlier and had been the greatest in engineering trades, which lend themselves readily and quickly to munition production. The fall in export of goods such as textiles, chemicals, hardware, pottery and glass proceeded so far.

The changes between 1938 and 1943 in some of the more important individual groups are shown below: 1938 value—in million pounds—spirits 11.4; coal 37.4; raw wool and waste 6.3; iron and steel 41.6; machinery 57.9; electrical goods 13.4; cotton yarns and manufactures 49.7; woolen yarns and manufactures 26.8; silk and artificial silk 5.5; chemicals 22; vehicles—including ships, locomotive and aircraft—44.6; 1943 change in value: spirits minus 9.6; coal minus 31.5; raw wool and waste minus 6.1; and steel minus 35.5; machinery minus 29.9; electrical goods minus 2.4; cotton yarns and manufactures minus 15.5; woolen yarns and manufactures minus 8.2; silk and artificial silk plus 7.1; chemical plus 5.5; vehicles minus 36.2; 1943 change in volume: spirits minus 41 per cent; coal minus 90; raw wool and waste minus 99; iron and steel minus 90; machinery minus 71; electrical goods minus 50; cotton yarns and manufactures minus 69; woolen yarns and manufactures minus 61; silk and artificial silk plus 10; chemicals minus 19; vehicles minus 91.

The most important changes in the regional distribution of exports are naturally those which follow from loss of trade with the enemy—occupied territories. Apart from this major influence, changes in distribution aren't very great, though the maintenance of exports to North America will be noticed.

The following table shows principal movements—in million pounds—British countries—enemy occupied: 1938—22.9; 1942—1.7; 1943—1938—211.9; 1942—173.5; 1943—149.2. Foreign countries, enemy and enemy-occupied 114.9; others, 12.1; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Europe this includes all these countries in Europe—excluding Italy which were enemy or enemy-occupied at the end of 1943—112; other Mediterranean countries 27.2; rest of Europe 45.6; rest of Africa 63.3; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Asia 25.8; rest of Asia 50.1; Oceania 56.1; North America 44.6; Central America and West Indies 9.9; South America 24.2; total for all countries 470.8.

Foreign countries: enemy and enemy-occupied 1.8; others 92.5; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Europe nil, other Mediterranean countries 20.7; rest of Europe 35.6; rest of Africa 51.9; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Asia 3.5; rest of Asia 29.4; North America 50.2; Central America and West Indies 8.5; South America 24.6; total for all countries 269.5; 1943 foreign countries; enemy Europe nil, other Mediterranean countries 21.1; rest of Europe 27.2; rest of Africa 47.6; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Asia nil rest of Asia 24; Oceania 20.1; North America 43.1; Central America and West Indies 7.8; South America 21.3; total for all countries 232.2.

WANG CHING-WEI—AN EVALUATION

Late President Worked Patiently on a China of Tomorrow Rather Than of the Hour

By IPPEI FUKUDA

Even the most unsparing of critics of Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China at Nanking, will concede that his death undoubtedly leaves a vacuum in the political leadership of the war-torn world which only a man of his adamant faith in the salvation of Asia can fill up. Adversities without number and in close succession stood in the way he chose but the guiding star of his ideals shone undiminished over him until his very last. At times when the fickle of political fortune was at its worst, Wang Ching-wei skidded across party lines at a tangent with the abruptness and nonchalance of Winston Churchill or Chiang Kai-shek and yet it was rather in pursuit of ideal than a promise of rewards or success that led him to alter his course. At no time in 40 years of his political activities did he evince the slightest hesitation to trek a path beset with difficulties. To see his country and the rest of Asia mature in peace into the dignity and power of full-fledged, worthy members of the community of nations was his sole concern. If he were an opportunist as some would label him, he could have set out on a highroad to a life tenure of power. Evaluation of the great Cantonese would be unfair and inaccurate should it fail to take into account that into his fibre and mind was interwoven a heavy strain of idealism. Goaded on by the ruling passion for the ambitious vision, Wang Ching-wei worked patiently on a China of tomorrow while his lifelong rival Chiang Kai-shek, is essentially a man of the hour.

Wang Ching-wei responded to the call of political idealism at the early age of 19. He was then a law student in Tokyo where he established personal contact with Sun Yat-sen by enlisting himself in the rank and file of the Tung Meng Hui which in good time was to become the present Kuomintang. Seeing in the new recruit to the rank and file of his cause not only an indefatigable worker but the making of a leader, the Father of the National Revolution became strongly attached to the young man and made him responsible for the publication of the Min Pao, a straggling organ of his party at that time. So complete was the surrender of the law student to the magnetic charms of the credo and personality of Sun Yat-sen that the two men had been together like light and shadow ever since their days in Japan's capital.

Was a Confirmed Orthodox

It is true that a soldier of fortune as he was in a way, and who could afford to be otherwise for that matter in a country passing through the groundswells of revolution like China, he employed tactics mobile and flexible enough to meet the changing situation. But when it came to the fundamental of his ideology, the Three People's Principles as expounded by Sun Yat-sen, he was a confirmed orthodox. He believed in and upheld the canon as no one else did. To him words of his famous chief were law which he held no pressure of politics should bend or adulterate. It should be recalled that the success of the National Revolution in 1921 started a keen and bitter competition between Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek for the mantle of the author of the revolutionary Talmud and that each charged the other as a traitor to the sacred tradition. One thing stands out clear beyond doubt: while the Chungking pretender has found in the Three People's Principles yeast to ferment divided China into a unified nation under his leadership the Nanking leader's faith in it was so overwhelming that he stood in horror of any attempt to use it as a means to a political end, stoutly believing that loyalty to the spirit as well as the letter of the charter spelled ultimate good for both China and whole Asia. His much abused policy toward Japan was nothing but a continuation of one initiated by Sun Yat-sen—a policy for which he was willing to give up his life and all.

A graphic account of the shooting scene at Nanking on November 1, 1935, is given by an eye-witness, Mr. Kanaye Tanaka, a star reporter of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, in his biography of Wang Ching-wei. Most dramatic was the setting as it happened on the first day of the sixth plenary session of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang. All members of the great rank of Chinese leadership, including Wang Ching-wei, Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, H. H. Kung and T. V. Soong, were present. The Grand Hall was in a holiday attire, gay and perfumed with deck on deck of chrysanthemums. The opening of that momentous day with speech by the chairman, Wang Ching-wei, over, they all came out laughing and chatting to the front court for a photograph. The camera clicked and they were about to return to their seats in the hall to resume work when all of a sudden muffled reports of firing were heard. The chairman was seen reeling on his feet, trying to regain his balance. A man dashed from behind and bumped the wounded leader aside just in time to dodge the third bullet. Chang Hsueh-liang who was no friend of Wang's at that time was the gallant rescuer. The hunt for the assailant by the armed guards threw the gathering into chaos in which Yen Hsi-shan, the famed Shansi general collapsed in fright in his full military uniform. The would-be assassin, a Chinese Communist, was shot dead on the spot by the guards. Wang was rushed to a near-by hospital. No one could have thought that he was to succumb to the wound nine years later.

Parting Became Unavoidable

The Tangku Truce which was signed in May, 1933 in an attempt to prevent further spread of the Sino-Japanese clashes in North China marked the decline of Wang's influence. Chiang Kai-shek had still hope for a general agreement with Japan. But as time went on, the parting of the two rivals became unavoidable; Chiang Kai-shek's bellicose attitude toward Japan grew as pronounced as Wang Ching-wei's friendly approach. Their final break came on December 9, 1938 when, apparently swept off his feet by his estimation of the military strength of China, Chiang made no bones of his confidence of victory over Japan at a conference with Wang and other leaders. Wang, on his part, reviewed the whole situation in terms of peace and well-being for the 450 million people or their privations and ruin. The conference voted for war and a little before he left China for Hanoi in the same month Wang Ching-wei issued his famous manifests, defining his firm rebuttal of continuation of the hostilities with Japan.

Rivalry between the two outstanding leaders of modern China had been on for years. Fair days came with a promise of reunion but they were few and far between. Apart from their irreconcilable stands in relation to policy toward Japan, the focal point of contention, their antagonism can be traced to the difference in their political assets. The Generalissimo of Chungking had from his early start the solid support of the army. Later in his skyrocketing life he could avail himself of the Soongs' millions. Wang Ching-wei had been denied of both and consequently he had to rely largely on the vast influence he had undoubtedly wielded on the intelligentsia and public opinion through his moving eloquence and writing. Although he was a pillar of strength in the Kuomintang since its nascent days or rather because of it, Wang strongly opposed the party oligarchy as a menace to and betrayal of the democratic core of the principles it had set forth at the very start. Little wonder that intellectuals rallied in a body under his standard and that it should have ired the Chungking dictator. But after all, force speaks as loud as money in China. And Chiang Kai-shek has had both at his beck and call.

The installation of Cheng Kung-po in the double harness of Acting President of the Nanking Government and President of the all-powerful Executive Yuan may be taken to presage an uninterrupted continuation of Wang Ching-wei's policy as he, also of Canton, stood with the deceased President as the latter did with Sun Yat-sen.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY

Anglo-American Pressure Become More Manifest

Editor's Note: The following article written by Masao Ichimata, Professor at Waseda University, appeared recently in The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy.

II

Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador at Madrid, had an interview with Chief of State Franco on August 20 last year and with the results of this interview he went back to London. Then, the British Government held consultations with the American Government, after which it gave the necessary instructions to the Ambassador. On Samuel Hoare's return to his post on October 10, the Anglo-American pressure on Spain became more manifest and palpable. Their pressure gradually increased and on January 19 this year Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, openly attacked Spain in the House of Commons on the subjects of the "Blue Division" and the Italian merchantmen in Spanish ports. Toward the end of the same month, interviews became frequent between the Ambassadors of Britain and America and the Spanish authorities, while the Spanish Ambassador to Britain was hurriedly called home. On February 1, according to a report appearing in the Spanish papers, the American State Department with the concurrence of the British authorities, prohibited the February shipments of oil for Spain. At an interview held between the American Ambassador at Madrid and the Spanish Foreign Minister on February 3, the former apparently presented a strong demand of his Government. After this interview, the Spanish Cabinet met to discuss the situation, as the result of which an official statement was issued recording the Spanish Government's firm determination to uphold the policy of neutrality. In this statement, the Spanish Government affirmed that it had so far rigidly maintained strict neutrality and then called upon its own people and all aliens in the country to perform faithfully the duty the Spanish position of neutrality enjoined upon them, while at the same time proclaiming its attitude of resisting stoutly any pressure that might be brought to bear on it to make it abandon this policy of neutrality.

Negotiations Hit Snag

Following the issuance of this official statement, the negotiations between the Spanish Government and the Governments of America and Britain were deadlocked for some time. It seems that the main subjects taken up by America and Britain in these negotiations concerned (1) the withdrawal of the Spanish volunteers (the Blue Division) from the Eastern front, (2) the prohibition of German activities in Spanish territory, (3) the transfer of the Italian ships interned in Spanish ports after the surrender of the Badoglio regime and (4) the suspension of Spanish economic aid for Germany.

Concerning the "Blue Division," the Spanish officers and men cooperating with the Germans on the Soviet-German front were put in round numbers at 50,000. These volunteers were gradually withdrawn and it was reported that the last contingent returned to San Sebastian on December 20 last year and that it was to be disbanded soon. Anthony Eden announced in his statement in the House of Commons on January 19 this year, to which reference was already made, that the British Government had succeeded, in the negotiations with the Spanish Government, in securing the abolition of the so-called Blue Division on the Eastern front. The complaint he aired then was evidently that the remnants of Spanish volunteers were still engaged in fighting on the German side. In refutation of this British complaint, the Madrid authorities asserted on January 21 that the Spanish Government had already disbanded the Blue Division and that if the remnants of Spanish volunteers, still staying on the Eastern front, were fighting the Red Army, they were doing so simply of their own free will. They repudiated the accusation that these volunteers were fighting under instructions from the Government, sharply reminding the British authorities at the same time that the Governments of Britain and America did not prevent their own nationals from participating as volunteers in the Spanish civil war on the side of the Reds.

As regards the second point, namely, the prohibition of German activities in Spanish territory, the matter referred chiefly to the Germans at Tangier. Tangier, as everybody knows, is a key point on the Mediterranean. Located as it is so close to the naval port of Gibraltar, the activities of the German Consulate-General and German nationals there assuredly interfere with Anglo-American strategic plans. For this reason, America and Britain approached Spain with a demand for the closing of the German Consulate-General there and for strict control over the Germans in Spanish territory.

So far as the Anglo-American demand for the transfer of Italian ships in Spanish ports is concerned, Anthony Eden stated in the House of Commons that as "the British Government was deeply interested in the Italian ships which had been interned in Spanish ports since the surrender of the Badoglio regime," it lodged a protest against the detention of these ships by the Spanish Government. Nothing is known beyond this as to the legal grounds on which this British demand was based, but the Spanish Foreign Office took the line that since these ships were of alien ownership, the Spanish Government could not deliver them to anybody except their legitimate owners.

(To Be Continued)

ANGLO-U.S. POSTWAR PLANS

Anglo-American Programs Represent Nothing More Than Propaganda to Cover Up Lack of War Aims

By TOSHIO KATAYAMA

Editor's Note: Toshio Katayama has contributed to the magazine Sekai Shukan an article entitled "The Significance of Anglo-American Postwar Plans." The following is the substance of this article.

What have the United States and Britain to offer as to the significance of war in the cultural history of mankind? Nothing. In their confusion and frenzy they have at last found a way out of this absence of true war aims by drafting so-called "Postwar plans." Entirely indifferent to the war which is now going on and which is determining the present and will determine the future of the various peoples of the world, the Anglo-Americans are now discussing basic future plans with apparently a proud feeling that they possess the time and reserve to engage in such discussions despite the intensity of the battle now raging on the frontlines.

Be that as it may, there are no such idiots as would be unable to understand whether or not concrete discussions of postwar plans at this moment of world-wide political upheavals and armed hostilities are far more urgently necessary than numerous other more important issues. Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Minister of Economics and concurrently Governor of the Reichs bank, making fun of these Anglo-American postwar plans, pointed out that it does not require an answer to see whether or not it is possible at a time when the present world-wide struggle has not yet reached any determinative point to formulate an international currency policy which would be really realizable after the war. The real answer to it, he said, is that the substance of Anglo-American currency plans, which merely represent a waste of effort and a struggle for supremacy, lies in their political propagandistic objective. Dr. Funk has surely hit the mark in exposing the deceitful character of the various Anglo-American postwar plans. According to him, the political propagandistic objective of the Anglo-American postwar proposals is to make the world believe that Anglo-American victory over Germany and other Axis nations is so absolutely certain that the Anglo-Americans are able to draft peace-time plans even at a moment when the war is being fought with the greatest intensity and ferocity.

Part of Nerve Warfare

Obviously this pandemonium of Anglo-American postwar plans is intended as a nerve warfare against the Axis nations. Nevertheless, these postwar plans have other objectives. They are the manifestations of Anglo-American frenzy for providing forcibly aims for their "aimless" war. Under such circumstances whether or not their plans are realizable is immaterial to them. Let it be repeated, it suffices if they could merely portray a mirage.

The Anglo-American postwar plans had their inception in the Beveridge Report on British Social Insurance System, which was published on December 1, 1942. Originally intended to the drafted as the British Government's report, it was later decided to have it presented as the personal report of Sir William Beveridge, Chairman of the Joint Ministerial Committee on Social Insurance and Similar Enterprizes, which was appointed in June, 1941. After eighteen months of investigation and study, including investigations on actual cases throughout the world, the report was first presented to the British Government as a plan which should form the basis of the new social order for the British people after the war. Later, it was published by the British Government in the form of a white paper. The plan proposed in this report aimed at guaranteeing minimum subsistence for all British people and thereby to wipe out poverty from Britain. Taking the view that the problem of poverty is not merely an economic problem, but also a social problem, that is, sickness, indolence, filthiness and ignorance form a ring of social evils, the report proposed the extermination of these social evils in order to achieve advancement in social evolution. This is the reason why the plan is widely publicized as "a great ideal."

Beveridge Plan Shelved

Widely acclaimed, the Beveridge plan placed the British people in great rapture in their belief in its early enactment into law. The British Government's design apparently worked well in this case. However, the political designs of Anglo-Saxon leaders have deeper motives. What did Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer say on behalf of the Government on the first day of debate on this bill when it was presented to the House of Commons on February 16, 1943? He said that although the Government approves of the plan in principle, it must be pointed out that a colossal sum of expenditure would be required to enforce this plan. He explained that not only was it impossible to anticipate what the financial situation of the country would be after the war, but that there were numerous other postwar measures that needed to be taken up. Although conceding that the plan in question should have priority over others, he stressed the need to consider it in parallel with other measures also. To be sure, he added, the Government did not necessarily take the stand that no measures should be adopted unless the future of national finances could be reasonably gauged. There were often occasions when important decisions must be made even when the future could not be clearly forecast, he admitted. However, he maintained that time was not yet ripe for adopting the plan proposed in the Beveridge Report. He presumed that by the time the Government would have completed its deliberations on all details contained in this plan and made full preparations for its enactment into law, other postwar plans would also be ready for adoption. When that time arrives, he said, the Government and Parliament would decide on this plan under as clear a future outlook as is possible to gauge then. Until then the Government would endeavor to make all preparations, but it could not make any definite commitments now, he declared.

Sir Anderson's foregoing explanation is full of inconsistencies and contradictions. In analyzing the British Government's attitude toward this plan, the British economic journal, the Economist in its issue of February 20, 1943, declared that, even when viewed sympathetically, the British Government lacked the courage to either accept the plan or reject it entirely. Such being the case even when it is viewed sympathetically, the real motive of the British Government becomes clear when it is viewed impartially. The truth is that the British Government had from the outset no intention whatever of adopting such a plan. It was in June of 1941, when orders were given to conduct investigations in connection with this plan, that the British people breathed a sigh of relief from imminent crisis upon hearing the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union. Until then Britain was in a state of panic over the German threat of invasion into British homeland. British shipping losses in April and May of that year exceeded one million tons, according to figures published by the British Government. The Atlantic Charter had not yet been drafted (it was drafted two months thereafter). Under such circumstances it is hardly conceivable that this "great ideal" of exterminating national poverty could have haunted the minds of the British directors of war. In all probability it was a sudden idea that struck their minds after the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Such is generally the nature of the Anglo-American postwar plans. I call it pandemonium. That realistic statesman, Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union, is alleged to have disposed of it as "nonsense." As a matter of fact, it is very easy to take up these plans seriously and point out their inconsistencies and contradictions but one must remember that in so doing one is playing into the hands of the Anglo-Americans.

Fruits of Wisdom

To make good use of life, one should have in youth the experience of advanced years, and in old age the vigor of youth.—Stanislaus.

* * *

No persons are more frequently wrong, than those who will not admit they are wrong.—Rochefoucauld.

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The Assassination of Lord Moyne

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared last Friday that the two assailants who assassinated Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, have been identified as members of the Jewish terrorist organization. The British Resident Minister, it will be recalled, was shot to death on November 6 as he alighted from his car in front of his residence at Cairo. Lord Moyne, of course, is not the first high-ranking British official in the Middle East to meet violence at the hands of terrorists since the outbreak of the present war. Only a few months ago, the former British High Commissioner to Palestine, Harold MacMichael, was also attacked in an abortive assassination attempt.

That the death of Lord Moyne should have occurred at all is by no means strange in view of Britain's past policy toward the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. His tragic death was the price of that unscrupulous British policy of alternately playing off the Arabs and the Jews against each other. Only in the spring of this year, the Jews suffered another humiliating, exasperating setback in their endeavor to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. Despite the expiration in April of this year of the five-year ban which was placed by the British White Paper of 1939 on the immigration of Jews into Palestine, the British still failed to take proper measures for the fulfilment of the Zionist dream. This step marked the culmination of a long series of British treachery which began in 1917 when the British Government, under the Balfour Declaration, promised to give its support to the Zionist movement.

The significance of Lord Moyne's assassination, however, would not have been diminished even if the assailants had not been Jews but Arabs. What is important is the fact that his assassination attests to the widespread anti-British feeling throughout Western Asia as a whole. To be sure, the Arabs and Jews do not like each other, but this mutual enmity is only equalled by their common deeply-ingrained resentment and bitterness against British perfidy. The Arabian nationalists have not forgotten and are not likely to forget that they have been for decades cheated out of their long-cherished dream of independence. After the first World War, for instance, the British had refused to support the formation of a Pan-Arabian state in accordance with their pledge under the treaty concluded with King Emir Hussein of the Hejaz on October 24, 1915.

No doubt the British will claim that their policy of "divide et impera" has been successful in the past in insuring British domination of the Middle East, at little expense to themselves. They have succeeded at any rate in keeping the Arabs and Jews so continually absorbed in their bloody strife as to leave them little time to form a systematic opposition to British rule. But it is questionable now whether the British can count on the loyalty of the inhabitants of this area in frustrating the encroachment of the Americans and the Soviets in Western Asia. The British people may learn after all that their policy of pitting one race against another does not pay them dividends in the long run.

Germany's New Secret Weapon

The German High Command's recent announcement concerning the use since October of still another new secret weapon, the "V-2", against the London area and Southern England is another triumph for German technical ingenuity which has ever been superior to that of the enemy.

The announcement must have struck new fear into the heart of the British, for ever since June 15 last when the Germans launched the "V-1" they have been told by Prime Minister Churchill that the falling of these robot bombs would cease with the capture of the Pas de Calais coast where he said the bases were located. However, although this area was occupied by the anti-Axis forces with the withdrawal of the German troops from Northern France some weeks ago, the flying bombs kept wreaking havoc in the London area with only slight interruptions. In an obvious attempt to appease the protesting British public, the British home defense authorities explained that these robot bombs were hurled from German planes. But the truth is out now, to the dismay of the British, that the Germans have been using the "V-2" which is a much more powerful explosive than the deadly "V-1".

Whether or not the "V-2" is actually fired from aircraft is not known at the present because the strictest secrecy with regard to its nature is kept by the Germans. But reports from neutral sources are sufficient to show that the "V-2" is a powerful rocket with sufficient range to be launched from bases in Germany, Holland, Denmark and Norway. That these bombs must be even more terrifying to the British than the "V-1" can be easily deduced from the fact that they are said to be faster than sound and that they hit their objectives before their approach can be heard.

The German High Command's disclosure of the use of the "V-2" is most significant in that it furnishes proof that Germany has additional secret weapons in store and that her revolutionizing process in the technique of long range warfare is far from ended. It is no wonder then that Churchill and Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, have both warned their people last week that there is still difficult and costly fighting ahead against Germany. Use of the "V-2", too, is self-explanatory of resolute German determination to fight to the bitter end against the Anglo-American aggressors.

A Year Ago Today

November 16, 1943

The delegates to the General Assembly of East Asiatic Newspapers accompanied by Tokichi Tanaka, President of the Nippon Press Association, Samata Fuha, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nippon Press Association, and the heads of the various Tokyo vernaculars, paid their respects toward the Imperial Palace at the plaza and then visited the Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines.

* * *

Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu were hosts at a dinner held in honor of Wang Kei-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission at the Foreign Minister's official residence. Besides Mr. Wang, Shao Tung-hu, Wang Chun-tang, and others who accompanied Mr. Wang, were also present.

* * *

Ir. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, on a visit in Japan, made a round of courtesy calls. He called at the War Ministry and was received by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, on behalf of War Minister General Hideki Tojo. He also visited the Navy Ministry, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

* * *

A manifesto was issued by the first National Assembly of the Fascist Republican Party pledging to make the utmost sacrifices under the leadership of Signor Benito Mussolini in order to lead Italy back to her place of honor and independence.

* * *

United States Minister to Egypt, Alexander Kirk, called on Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, and handed him the reply of the United States Government to the protest lodged by the Egyptian Government sent on the Lebanese incident.

BRITAIN'S TRADE

Exports in 1943 Were 2.8 Per Cent of National Income

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in The Times, London, on October 21.

The Board of Trade returns of British export trade during the war published on October 20 show a huge fall in British exports compared with the prewar level. The returns are the first to be published since 1941.

The accounts published cover a period up to and including 1943. They show a volume of British exports for 1943 only 29 per cent of the 1939 level and 27 per cent of 1937-38 average. The sterling value of total exports was 269,451,021 pounds in 1942 and 232,227,746 in 1943 compared with 470,755,320 pounds in 1938. These values were thus 57 per cent and 49 per cent of the 1938 figure.

These values were, however, conditioned by very large rise in export prices. But index numbers for average values show a rise of 57 per cent for 1942 and 71 per cent for 1943. Expressed in terms of value at 1938 prices—that is to say, roughly in terms of volume—1942 exports were only 36 per cent of 1943 and exports only 29 per cent of 1938 level.

2.8 Per Cent of National Income

It was officially calculated that exports represented only 2.8 per cent of the total national income of 1943 compared with 10.2 per cent of 1938. The following table shows some of the principal changes in 1942 and 1943 compared with 1938.

Value of exports in million pounds 1938—470; 1942—269; 1943—232; volume of exports—1938 equal to 100: 1938—100; 1942—36; 1943—29; percentage of all exports: 1938—100; 1942—157; 1943—171; percentage of manufactured goods only: 1938—100; 1942—160; 1943—175; percentage of raw materials: 1938—100; 1942—170; 1943—181; value of export by groups—million pounds—food, drink and tobacco: 1938—35.1; 1942—18.5; 1943—19. Raw materials: 1938—56.1; 1942—10.2; 1943—56.1; manufactures 1938—365.2; 1942—234.7; 1943—200.4.

Volume of exports by groups—1938 equal to 100—food, drink and tobacco: 1938—100, 1942—34, 1943—33; raw materials 1938—200, 1942—10, 1943—9; manufactures 1938—100, 1942—40, 1943—31.

It is to be noted in the reports that the volume of trade with markets still open to us had been reduced by 1943 to 10 per cent of the prewar level. This compares with 27.29 per cent of the volume of export trade as a whole. It was noted, however, that the figure "would be much lower if account were only taken of commercial transactions."

Comparison with 1940 and 1941 isn't strictly possible since the figures for those years and 1939 include shipments of munitions by government departments, whereas these are excluded for prewar years up to 1938 and again for 1942 and 1943.

Figures for the whole war period is subject to considerable qualification as regards to their comparability, which appear as follows—in million pounds—1938—470.8; 1939—439.5; 1940—411.2; 1941—365.4; 1942—269.5; 1943—232.2.

Value of exports at 1935 prices: 1938—319.8; 1939—395.9; 1940—304.9; 1941—236; 1942—153; 1943—120.1; volume index 1938—100; 1939—94; 1940—73; 1941—56; 1942—36; 1943—29.

It is estimated that the total exports as a percentage national income fell from 10.2 per cent in 1938 to 8.9 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively for 1939, 1940 and 1941 to 3.5 per cent in 1942 and no more than 2.8 per cent for 1943.

Decline in Coal Exports Big

The declines in exports of various classes of goods follow natural lines. The decline in the raw material group is the greatest, relatively with coal as the predominant, dominant factor, and the fall in food, drink and tobacco except spirits, where trade has been maintained at almost its prewar value, has been almost severe.

In manufactured goods, the decline has come earlier and had been the greatest in engineering trades, which lend themselves readily and quickly to munition production. The fall in export of goods such as textiles, chemicals, hardware, pottery and glass proceeded so far.

The changes between 1938 and 1943 in some of the more important individual groups are shown below: 1938 value—in million pounds—spirits 11.4; coal 37.4; raw wool and waste 6.3; iron and steel 41.6; machinery 57.9; electrical goods 13.4; cotton yarns and manufactures 49.7; woolen yarns and manufactures 26.8; silk and artificial silk 5.5; chemicals 22; vehicles—including ships, locomotive and aircraft—44.6; 1943 change in value: spirits minus 9.6; coal minus 31.5; raw wool and waste minus 6.1; and steel minus 35.5; machinery minus 29.9; electrical goods minus 2.4; cotton yarns and manufactures minus 15.5; woolen yarns and manufactures minus 8.3; silk and artificial silk plus 7.1; chemical plus 5.5; vehicles minus 36.2; 1943 change in volume: spirits minus 41 per cent; coal minus 90; raw wool and waste minus 99; iron and steel minus 90; machinery minus 71; electrical goods minus 50; cotton yarns and manufactures minus 69; woolen yarns and manufactures minus 61; silk and artificial silk plus 10; chemicals minus 19; vehicles minus 91.

The most important changes in the regional distribution of exports are naturally those which follow from loss of trade with the enemy—occupied territories. Apart from this major influence, changes in distribution aren't very great, though the maintenance of exports to North America will be noticed.

The following table shows principal movements—in million pounds—British countries—enemy occupied: 1938—22.9; 1942—1.7; 1943—1938—211.9; 1942—173.5; 1943—149.2. Foreign countries, enemy and enemy-occupied 114.9; others, 12.1; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Europe this includes all these countries in Europe—excluding Italy which were enemy or enemy-occupied at the end of 1943—112; other Mediterranean countries 27.2; rest of Europe 45.6; rest of Africa 63.3; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Asia 25.8; rest of Asia 50.1; Oceania 58.1; North America 44.6; Central America and West Indies 9.9; South America 24.2; total for all countries 470.8.

Foreign countries: enemy and enemy-occupied 1.8; others 92.5; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Europe nil, other Mediterranean countries 20.7; rest of Europe 35.6; rest of Africa 51.9; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Asia 3.5; rest of Asia 29.4; North America 50.2; Central America and West Indies 8.5; South America 24.6; total for all countries 269.5; 1943 foreign countries; enemy Europe nil, other Mediterranean countries 21.1; rest of Europe 27.2; rest of Africa 47.6; enemy and enemy-occupied countries in Asia nil rest of Asia 24; Oceania 20.1; North America 43.1; Central America and West Indies 7.8; South America 21.3; total for all countries 232.2.

WANG CHING-WEI—AN EVALUATION

Late President Worked Patiently on a China of Tomorrow Rather Than of the Hour

By IPPEI FUKUDA

Even the most unsparing of critics of Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China at Nanking, will concede that his death undoubtedly leaves a vacuum in the political leadership of the war-torn world which only a man of his adamant faith in the salvation of Asia can fill up. Adversities without number and in close succession stood in the way he chose but the guiding star of his ideals shone undiminished over him until his very last. At times when the fickle of political fortune was at its worst, Wang Ching-wei skidded across party lines at a tangent with the abruptness and nonchalance of Winston Churchill or Chiang Kai-shek and yet it was rather in pursuit of ideal than a promise of rewards or success that led him to alter his course. At no time in 40 years of his political activities did he evince the slightest hesitation to trek a path beset with difficulties. To see his country and the rest of Asia mature in peace into the dignity and power of full-fledged, worthy members of the community of nations was his sole concern. If he were an opportunist as some would label him, he could have set out on a highroad to a life tenure of power. Evaluation of the great Cantonese would be unfair and inaccurate should it fail to take into account that into his fibre and mind was interwoven a heavy strain of idealism. Goaded on by the ruling passion for the ambitious vision, Wang Ching-wei worked patiently on a China of tomorrow while his lifelong rival Chiang Kai-shek, is essentially a man of the hour.

Wang Ching-wei responded to the call of political idealism at the early age of 19. He was then a law student in Tokyo where he established personal contact with Sun Yat-sen by enlisting himself in the rank and file of the Tung Meng Hui which in good time was to become the present Kuomintang. Seeing in the new recruit to the rank and file of his cause not only an indefatigable worker but the making of a leader, the Father of the National Revolution became strongly attached to the young man and made him responsible for the publication of the Min Pao, a straggling organ of his party at that time. So complete was the surrender of the law student to the magnetic charms of the credo and personality of Sun Yat-sen that the two men had been together like light and shadow ever since their days in Japan's capital.

Was a Confirmed Orthodox

It is true that a soldier of fortune as he was in a way, and who could afford to be otherwise for that matter in a country passing through the groundswells of revolution like China, he employed tactics mobile and flexible enough to meet the changing situation. But when it came to the fundamental of his ideology, the Three People's Principles as expounded by Sun Yat-sen, he was a confirmed orthodox. He believed in and upheld the canon as no one else did. To him words of his famous chief were law which he held no pressure of politics should bend or adulterate. It should be recalled that the success of the National Revolution in 1921 started a keen and bitter competition between Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek for the mantle of the author of the revolutionary Talmud and that each charged the other as a traitor to the sacred tradition. One thing stands out clear beyond doubt: while the Chungking pretender has found in the Three People's Principles yeast to ferment divided China into a unified nation under his leadership the Nanking leader's faith in it was so overwhelming that he stood in horror of any attempt to use it as a means to a political end, stoutly believing that loyalty to the spirit as well as the letter of the charter spelled ultimate good for both China and whole Asia. His much abused policy toward Japan was nothing but a continuation of one initiated by Sun Yat-sen—a policy for which he was willing to give up his life and all.

A graphic account of the shooting scene at Nanking on November 1, 1935, is given by an eye-witness, Mr. Kanaye Tanaka, a star reporter of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, in his biography of Wang Ching-wei. Most dramatic was the setting as it happened on the first day of the sixth plenary session of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang. All members of the great rank of Chinese leadership, including Wang Ching-wei, Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, H. H. Kung and T. V. Soong, were present. The Grand Hall was in a holiday attire, gay and perfumed with deck on deck of chrysanthemums. The opening of that momentous day with speech by the chairman, Wang Ching-wei, over, they all came out laughing and chatting to the front court for a photograph. The camera clicked and they were about to return to their seats in the hall to resume work when all of a sudden muffled reports of firing were heard. The chairman was seen reeling on his feet, trying to regain his balance. A man dashed from behind and bumped the wounded leader aside just in time to dodge the third bullet. Chang Hsueh-liang who was no friend of Wang's at that time was the gallant rescuer. The hunt for the assailant by the armed guards threw the gathering into chaos in which Yen Hsi-shan, the famed Shansi general collapsed in fright in his full military uniform. The would-be assassin, a Chinese Communist, was shot dead on the spot by the guards. Wang was rushed to a near-by hospital. No one could have thought that he was to succumb to the wound nine years later.

Parting Became Unavoidable

The Tangku Truce which was signed in May, 1933 in an attempt to prevent further spread of the Sino-Japanese clashes in North China marked the decline of Wang's influence. Chiang Kai-shek had still hope for a general agreement with Japan. But as time went on, the parting of the two rivals became unavoidable; Chiang Kai-shek's bellicose attitude toward Japan grew as pronounced as Wang Ching-wei's friendly approach. Their final break came on December 9, 1938 when, apparently swept off his feet by his estimation of the military strength of China, Chiang made no bones of his confidence of victory over Japan at a conference with Wang and other leaders. Wang, on his part, reviewed the whole situation in terms of peace and well-being for the 450 million people or their privations and ruin. The conference voted for war and a little before he left China for Hanoi in the same month Wang Ching-wei issued his famous manifests, defining his firm rebuttal of continuation of the hostilities with Japan.

Rivalry between the two outstanding leaders of modern China had been on for years. Fair days came with a promise of reunion but they were few and far between. Apart from their irreconcilable stands in relation to policy toward Japan, the focal point of contention, their antagonism can be traced to the difference in their political assets. The Generalissimo of Chungking had from his early start the solid support of the army. Later in his sky-rocketing life he could avail himself of the Soongs' millions. Wang Ching-wei had been denied of both and consequently he had to rely largely on the vast influence he had undoubtedly wielded on the intelligentsia and public opinion through his moving eloquence and writing. Although he was a pillar of strength in the Kuomintang since its nascent days or rather because of it, Wang strongly opposed the party oligarchy as a menace to and betrayal of the democratic core of the principles it had set forth at the very start. Little wonder that intellectuals rallied in a body under his standard and that it should have ired the Chungking dictator. But after all, force speaks as loud as money in China. And Chiang Kai-shek has had both at his beck and call.

The installation of Cheng Kung-po in the double harness of Acting President of the Nanking Government and President of the all-powerful Executive Yuan may be taken to presage an uninterrupted continuation of Wang Ching-wei's policy as he, also of Canton, stood with the deceased President as the latter did with Sun Yat-sen.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY

Anglo-American Pressure Become More Manifest

Editor's Note: The following article written by Masao Ichimata, Professor at Waseda University, appeared recently in The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy.

II

Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador at Madrid, had an interview with Chief of State Franco on August 20 last year and with the results of this interview he went back to London. Then, the British Government held consultations with the American Government, after which it gave the necessary instructions to the Ambassador. On Samuel Hoare's return to his post on October 10, the Anglo-American pressure on Spain became more manifest and palpable. Their pressure gradually increased and on January 19 this year Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, openly attacked Spain in the House of Commons on the subjects of the "Blue Division" and the Italian merchantmen in Spanish ports. Toward the end of the same month, interviews became frequent between the Ambassadors of Britain and America and the Spanish authorities, while the Spanish Ambassador to Britain was hurriedly called home. On February 1, according to a report appearing in the Spanish papers, the American State Department with the concurrence of the British authorities, prohibited the February shipments of oil for Spain. At an interview held between the American Ambassador at Madrid and the Spanish Foreign Minister on February 3, the former apparently presented a strong demand of his Government. After this interview, the Spanish Cabinet met to discuss the situation, as the result of which an official statement was issued recording the Spanish Government's firm determination to uphold the policy of neutrality. In this statement, the Spanish Government affirmed that it had so far rigidly maintained strict neutrality and then called upon its own people and all aliens in the country to perform faithfully the duty the Spanish position of neutrality enjoined upon them, while at the same time proclaiming its attitude of resisting stoutly any pressure that might be brought to bear on it to make it abandon this policy of neutrality.

Negotiations Hit Snag

Following the issuance of this official statement, the negotiations between the Spanish Government and the Governments of America and Britain were deadlocked for some time. It seems that the main subjects taken up by America and Britain in these negotiations concerned (1) the withdrawal of the Spanish volunteers (the Blue Division) from the Eastern front, (2) the prohibition of German activities in Spanish territory, (3) the transfer of the Italian ships interned in Spanish ports after the surrender of the Badoglio regime and (4) the suspension of Spanish economic aid for Germany.

Concerning the "Blue Division," the Spanish officers and men cooperating with the Germans on the Soviet-German front were put in round numbers at 50,000. These volunteers were gradually withdrawn and it was reported that the last contingent returned to San Sebastian on December 20 last year and that it was to be disbanded soon. Anthony Eden announced in his statement in the House of Commons on January 19 this year, to which reference was already made, that the British Government had succeeded, in the negotiations with the Spanish Government, in securing the abolition of the so-called Blue Division on the Eastern front. The complaint he aired then was evidently that the remnants of Spanish volunteers were still engaged in fighting on the German side. In refutation of this British complaint, the Madrid authorities asserted on January 21 that the Spanish Government had already disbanded the Blue Division and that if the remnants of Spanish volunteers, still staying on the Eastern front, were fighting the Red Army, they were doing so simply of their own free will. They repudiated the accusation that these volunteers were fighting under instructions from the Government, sharply reminding the British authorities at the same time that the Governments of Britain and America did not prevent their own nationals from participating as volunteers in the Spanish civil war on the side of the Reds.

As regards the second point, namely, the prohibition of German activities in Spanish territory, the matter referred chiefly to the Germans at Tangier. Tangier, as everybody knows, is a key point on the Mediterranean. Located as it is so close to the naval port of Gibraltar, the activities of the German Consulate-General and German nationals there assuredly interfere with Anglo-American strategic plans. For this reason, America and Britain approached Spain with a demand for the closing of the German Consulate-General there and for strict control over the Germans in Spanish territory.

So far as the Anglo-American demand for the transfer of Italian ships in Spanish ports is concerned, Anthony Eden stated in the House of Commons that as "the British Government was deeply interested in the Italian ships which had been interned in Spanish ports since the surrender of the Badoglio regime," it lodged a protest against the detention of these ships by the Spanish Government. Nothing is known beyond this as to the legal grounds on which this British demand was based, but the Spanish Foreign Office took the line that since these ships were of alien ownership, the Spanish Government could not deliver them to anybody except their legitimate owners.

(To Be Continued)

ANGLO-U.S. POSTWAR PLANS

Anglo-American Programs Represent Nothing More Than Propaganda to Cover Up Lack of War Aims

By TOSHIO KATAYAMA

Editor's Note: Toshio Katayama has contributed to the magazine Sekai Shukan an article entitled "The Significance of Anglo-American Postwar Plans." The following is the substance of this article.

What have the United States and Britain to offer as to the significance of war in the cultural history of mankind? Nothing. In their confusion and frenzy they have at last found a way out of this absence of true war aims by drafting so-called "Postwar plans." Entirely indifferent to the war which is now going on and which is determining the present and will determine the future of the various peoples of the world, the Anglo-Americans are now discussing basic future plans with apparently a proud feeling that they possess the time and reserve to engage in such discussions despite the intensity of the battle now raging on the frontlines.

Be that as it may, there are no such idiots as would be unable to understand whether or not concrete discussions of postwar plans at this moment of world-wide political upheavals and armed hostilities are far more urgently necessary than numerous other more important issues. Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Minister of Economics and concurrently Governor of the Reichs bank, making fun of these Anglo-American postwar plans, pointed out that it does not require an answer to see whether or not it is possible at a time when the present world-wide struggle has not yet reached any determinative point to formulate an international currency policy which would be really realizable after the war. The real answer to it, he said, is that the substance of Anglo-American currency plans, which merely represent a waste of effort and a struggle for supremacy, lies in their political propagandistic objective. Dr. Funk has surely hit the mark in exposing the deceitful character of the various Anglo-American postwar plans. According to him, the political propagandistic objective of the Anglo-American postwar proposals is to make the world believe that Anglo-American victory over Germany and other Axis nations is so absolutely certain that the Anglo-Americans are able to draft peacetime plans even at a moment when the war is being fought with the greatest intensity and ferocity.

Part of Nerve Warfare

Obviously this pandemonium of Anglo-American postwar plans is intended as a nerve warfare against the Axis nations. Nevertheless, these postwar plans have other objectives. They are the manifestations of Anglo-American frenzy for providing forcibly aims for their "aimless" war. Under such circumstances whether or not their plans are realizable is immaterial to them. Let it be repeated, it suffices if they could merely portray a mirage.

The Anglo-American postwar plans had their inception in the Beveridge Report on British Social Insurance System, which was published on December 1, 1942. Originally intended to the drafted as the British Government's report, it was later decided to have it presented as the personal report of Sir William Beveridge, Chairman of the Joint Ministerial Committee on Social Insurance and Similar Enterprizes, which was appointed in June, 1941. After eighteen months of investigation and study, including investigations on actual cases throughout the world, the report was first presented to the British Government as a plan which should form the basis of the new social order for the British people after the war. Later, it was published by the British Government in the form of a white paper. The plan proposed in this report aimed at guaranteeing minimum subsistence for all British people and thereby to wipe out poverty from Britain. Taking the view that the problem of poverty is not merely an economic problem, but also a social problem, that is, sickness, indolence, filthiness and ignorance form a ring of social evils, the report proposed the extermination of these social evils in order to achieve advancement in social evolution. This is the reason why the plan is widely publicized as "a great ideal."

Beveridge Plan Shelved

Widely acclaimed, the Beveridge plan placed the British people in great rapture in their belief in its early enactment into law. The British Government's design apparently worked well in this case. However, the political designs of Anglo-Saxon leaders have deeper motives. What did Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer say on behalf of the Government on the first day of debate on this bill when it was presented to the House of Commons on February 16, 1943? He said that although the Government approves of the plan in principle, it must be pointed out that a colossal sum of expenditure would be required to enforce this plan. He explained that not only was it impossible to anticipate what the financial situation of the country would be after the war, but that there were numerous other postwar measures that needed to be taken up. Although conceding that the plan in question should have priority over others, he stressed the need to consider it in parallel with other measures also. To be sure, he added, the Government did not necessarily take the stand that no measures should be adopted unless the future of national finances could be reasonably gauged. There were often occasions when important decisions must be made even when the future could not be clearly forecast, he admitted. However, he maintained that time was not yet ripe for adopting the plan proposed in the Beveridge Report. He presumed that by the time the Government would have completed its deliberations on all details contained in this plan and made full preparations for its enactment into law, other postwar plans would also be ready for adoption. When that time arrives, he said, the Government and Parliament would decide on this plan under as clear a future outlook as is possible to gauge then. Until then the Government would endeavor to make all preparations, but it could not make any definite commitments now, he declared.

Sir Anderson's foregoing explanation is full of inconsistencies and contradictions. In analyzing the British Government's attitude toward this plan, the British economic journal, the Economist in its issue of February 20, 1943, declared that, even when viewed sympathetically, the British Government lacked the courage to either accept the plan or reject it entirely. Such being the case even when it is viewed sympathetically, the real motive of the British Government becomes clear when it is viewed impartially. The truth is that the British Government had from the outset no intention whatever of adopting such a plan. It was in June of 1941, when orders were given to conduct investigations in connection with this plan, that the British people breathed a sigh of relief from imminent crisis upon hearing the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union. Until then Britain was in a state of panic over the German threat of invasion into British homeland. British shipping losses in April and May of that year exceeded one million tons, according to figures published by the British Government. The Atlantic Charter had not yet been drafted (it was drafted two months thereafter). Under such circumstances it is hardly conceivable that this "great ideal" of exterminating national poverty could have haunted the minds of the British directors of war. In all probability it was a sudden idea that struck their minds after the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Such is generally the nature of the Anglo-American postwar plans. I call it pandemonium. That realistic statesman, Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union, is alleged to have disposed of it as "nonsense." As a matter of fact, it is very easy to take up these plans seriously and point out their inconsistencies and contradictions but one must remember that in so doing one is playing into the hands of the Anglo-Americans.

Fruits of Wisdom

To make good use of life, one should have in youth the experience of advanced years, and in old age the vigor of youth.—Stanislaus.

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No persons are more frequently wrong than those who will not admit they are wrong.—Rochefoucauld.